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No. 48

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON DC,
March 25, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN BOOZMAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY).

MAKING OUR CHILDREN SAFER

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, this week is Children's Week, and the House will

consider four bills designed to make our children safer. We are reminded this week that a society that does not keep its children safe is failing its most basic duty.

A reading of the titles of the bills before the House reveals the circumstances experienced by too many American children today: The prevalence of child abuse and neglect, the significance of runaway prevention, and the importance of preventing child abductions and sexual exploitation.

These bills stand as a stark reminder that our children need special protection because they are children and therefore simply vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

We will have two bills on the suspension calendar that are designed to increase public awareness of the problems of child abuse and runaway prevention.

Mr. Speaker, the problems of child abuse are staggering. It is estimated that every year in our country more than 1,200 children die as a direct result of being abused and neglected. Some studies suggest that as many as 2.8 million children run away from home to escape abuse, age out of foster care or are thrown out of their homes and live on the streets.

Both the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003 and the Child Abduction Prevention Act will be the subject of debate and floor consideration this week.

The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act reauthorizes and modifies the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and related measures to prevent family violence, to assist abandoned babies and to promote adoption.

The bill emphasizes the prevention of child maltreatment and family violence before it occurs, puts in place procedures to care for infants born drug-exposed, and ensures that parents

investigated for child abuse be fully informed of the specific allegations made against them.

Finally, the House will consider the Child Abduction Prevention Act with the purpose of preventing child abductions and putting in place the necessary enforcement tools to assure that child abductors will not escape justice.

This bill offers a comprehensive package of child abduction prevention tools that make severe child abuse and torture a capital crime, that provides stronger penalties against kidnapping and sexual trafficking, that keeps child kidnappers behind bars until trial and that puts a "two strikes you're out" law in place.

After all, how many children's lives do you have to ruin before you should be locked up for life?

Additionally, it keeps all the safeguards in place for wiretapping, but creates four new circumstances to allow better monitoring of criminals' abuse of children's chat rooms. We used to be able to keep an eye on our children at the playground in order to keep them safe. Chat rooms pose a dangerous new challenge that we must confront.

In addition, the bill would extend the Justice Department's Amber Alert system to a nationwide program and authorizes funds to enhance communication systems along highways to support the Amber Alert communications plans.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the child-related legislation that the House is set to move this week shows the American people that our children are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and that the House is committed to ensuring that more of our children are protected and made safe.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H2279

DOING MORE TO COMBAT UNDERAGE DRINKING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, would not every Member of this House love to have a campaign in which they could run 93 TV ads for every TV ad run by their opponent? There is no doubt which candidate would win.

So it goes with the contest between alcohol commercials and responsible drinking ads purchased by the alcohol industry.

As reported by the Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth, in 2001 America's youth were 93 times more likely to see an ad promoting alcohol than an industry ad discouraging underage drinking. Although the liquor industry tells us their ads are not targeted at children, our children see plenty of them, and they have enormous impact on our young population. On average, in 2001, an American youngster saw 245 ads promoting alcohol products to only four ads discouraging underage drinking.

The amount of money the liquor industry spends on advertising alcohol is also astounding; and compared to what the industry spends on warnings about underage drinking it is, at best, disappointing.

For example, in the year 2001, the alcohol industry spent \$811 million to air 208,000 alcohol ads, compared to \$23 million for a mere 2,379 responsible drinking ads. In other words, the alcohol industry spent less than 3 percent of its total advertising dollars on responsible drinking. As a result, our youth saw more commercials for beer than for juice, gum, chips, sneakers or jeans, product ads that usually target a young audience.

The power of liquor advertising has been effective. While drinking under the age of 21 is illegal in all 50 States, a recent report by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University found that kids illegally spent over \$22 billion a year on alcohol and they account for 20 percent of all alcohol consumed in our Nation.

These numbers attest to the negative impact of the extensive investment the alcohol industry is making to attract consumers to their products while ignoring their responsibility to be equally diligent about ads warning about the dangers of underage drinking.

Mr. Speaker, why does it matter? It matters because the consequences of underage drinking are devastating to our youth and to our society. According to an NIH study, over 10 million kids in the U.S. consume alcohol illegally, starting, on average, at age 13. The NIH study also found that kids who began drinking before the age of 15 are four times more likely to become alcoholics than those who begin drinking after the age of 21, 22 times more

likely to use marijuana and 50 times more likely to try cocaine than kids who do not drink. That, Mr. Speaker, is why it matters.

In order to counter the alarming assault on our youth, Congress has commissioned the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences to develop a strategy to reduce underage drinking with a national media campaign at its centerpiece. The report is expected in May.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, the beer wholesalers and others representing the alcohol industry will be visiting congressional offices in the coming weeks to lobby for a reduction in alcohol taxes. When they do, I urge my colleagues to make it clear to the liquor industry that our children are an important and critical asset to our Nation and that we cannot afford to lose them.

I urge my colleagues to put the liquor industry on notice that it must do more than pay for their token underage drinking ads and seriously invest to inform parents and children about the dangers of underage drinking.

ASSUMING THE MANTLE OF RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday I attended the dedication of a recently constructed house of worship at High Point, North Carolina. The minister reminded those of us in the congregation about the past history of the United States, our benevolence, our having offered assistance time and again to our distressed neighbors across the world.

When I heard these words, I concluded that we Americans do need to remind the world, pardon my immodesty, that we are indeed the eternal good guy. We have pulled chestnuts from the fire for many nations and many people; and some who have become beneficiaries of our benevolence conveniently become victims of amnesia.

I recently saw a televised interview, Mr. Speaker, of one protesting our involvement in Iraq, who blamed President Bush for having led us to believe that this would be brief and easy. That charge, Mr. Speaker, is misleading and inaccurate. President Bush from the very outset has made it clear that this encounter would be arduous and demanding.

I have been advised that President Clinton publicly said that this war would be quickly won. I did not hear him say it, but, if he did, it was a reckless, irresponsible conclusion. Such utterances lull observers into what could be a sense of false security and serve no good purpose to our troops.

The United Nations has been disappointing throughout this exercise.

Certain members of the U.N. need to enroll, it seems to me, in refresher leadership courses. Saddam Hussein has danced circles around the U.N., and he surely must be laughing up his sleeve.

Saddam, not unlike the school yard bully, has imposed havoc upon his people and upon his neighbors; and, not unlike the school yard bully, he will continue to destroy until someone has the fortitude to challenge him, to call his bluff.

Permit me to examine Saddam's record during his bloody regime: Thousands have disappeared in the Iraqi prison network; there are numerous accounts of torture and burning of human flesh of accused victims, children dying of starvation, starvation accelerated by Saddam, women notoriously raped in the presence of third parties; and, once this evil dictator is removed, I am confident many additional unbelievable horrible accounts will surface.

Enter President Bush, enter Prime Minister Tony Blair, enter Spain and Australia and others. These leaders have decided the time has come to take on the school yard bully.

Many insist that this is a unilateral operation. Not true. There are many supporters, but they are reluctant to openly oppose Saddam. They fear him. They in fact, Mr. Speaker, are afraid. Many of his neighbors loathe Saddam, but they stand in fear. But the Bush-Blair wagon will move forward with the support, albeit sometimes anonymous, of other nations.

Some observers have suggested that the U.N. should remove the United States from the U.N. Kick the United States out, they say. I have an alternative suggestion: Certain members of the U.N. should be led to the gate that leads to the road out of the country. They might be advised to follow that road if they are unable and are unwilling to assume the mantle of responsible leadership.

Mr. Speaker, meanwhile, the liberation of Iraq advances, as we continue to keep our troops and their families and the troops of our neighbors and their families in our thoughts and prayers.

UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND TUBERCULOSIS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the Committee on International Relations recently introduced H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis Act. The bill is a 5-year, \$15 billion bill providing \$3 billion in relief in each of these 5 years. It provides no minimum for U.S. contributions to the Global Fund and authorizes a maximum of \$1 billion for fiscal

year 2004 and such sums as necessary in the ensuing 4 years.

□ 1245

The bill provides the limitation that "no U.S. contribution to the Global Fund may cause a total amount of U.S. Government contributions to exceed 33 percent of the total amount of funds contributed to the Global Fund from all other sources."

This encourages other countries to step up to the plate also and other philanthropists around the world.

This bill is a start. It is the first step in a long and difficult journey we must take in the effort to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Sixty-five million people have been infected with HIV since the epidemic began, 65 million people; and 25 million of them have died. Fourteen million children have been orphaned. The numbers are not only staggering; they are devastating, and they are growing.

I am glad to see this bill authorizes up to \$1 billion next year for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; but we need to offer more.

United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan has asked each of the 25 richest democracies in the world to contribute seven-tenths of 1 percent of their gross domestic product towards world hunger, world poverty, and in combating infectious disease, seven-tenths of 1 percent. Only four countries have committed that figure and have contributed that figure. The United States contributes less than one-tenth of 1 percent of its gross domestic product, ranking as dead last among the 25 wealthy industrial democracies in the world in terms of what we do in foreign aid to combat poverty and infectious disease.

In the upcoming years, we will spend estimates upward of \$100 billion to rebuild Iraq. Yet we have been unwilling to spend more than one-fifth of 1 percent of that amount, \$200 million so far, to save the lives of millions of people around the world.

A physician with the World Health Organization remarked recently, "There are certain problems the U.S. simply cannot solve on its own, much as it would like to believe otherwise."

Bilateral aid programs are important tools and should not be discounted, but they are not enough. Too often they are BandAids placed on a hemorrhaging patient. To successfully turn the tide against HIV/AIDS, against tuberculosis, against malaria, diseases that kill 6 million people around the world each year, will take the largest multilateral coalition imaginable. Simply put, it will take the entire world to save the world. That level of commitment is not fully on our radar screen, but it needs to be. The Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria represents the best tool we have to provide relief on a scale that will really matter.

I started this speech, Mr. Speaker, with numbers, and I will leave my col-

leagues with some numbers. Thirteen thousand new AIDS infections every day, 2,000 of them in children under age 15; 8,500 AIDS deaths a day; 20 million AIDS orphans are projected in Africa by 2010. Mr. Speaker, 1,100 people in India every day die from tuberculosis.

Take a moment to think about what these numbers really mean. Every day we fail to act, every day we fail to take the necessary action, these numbers increase. Every dollar we fail to provide today will cost us 100 times that tomorrow. U.S. failure to properly commit to the Global Fund is not just unfortunate, it is shameful. In 20 years, we will tell our children that we did all we could to combat the tide of these epidemics, or we will be forced to tell them that we failed the world.

SUPPORTING OUR TROOPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some comments on the war in Iraq. Most of us voted for the resolution to authorize the President to use force in Iraq to help solve the problem of weapons of mass destruction. Voting for that resolution makes us at least somewhat responsible for the young men and women in the military going into harm's way. And even though we know it is the right thing to do, it still gives one pause for all of the suffering and the sorrow. Now we have several of our military who have been captured, or missing, or who have died. The challenge for this country is that if Saddam gets away with it, other tyrants in other rogue nations think that it also is going to be to their advantage to develop these weapons of mass destruction. This will make the world much less secure and this country much less secure.

I pray for not only the young men and women soldiers, but for their families. When I was 21 years old, we got a phone call notifying us that my brother, Chan, who was 23, that his jet plane went down and that he was killed. That grief never left our family. So the sacrifice is great for families. I, for one, am convinced that the war is the right thing to do. If we were to delay, it would mean that much greater of a challenge for us in the future.

Recently a newspaper in my district in Michigan ran an editorial saying that people have the right to protest against the war; and they do, certainly. But now that we are in the war, I think we should encourage everybody to rethink what protesting does. Before we went in, maybe you can protest and maybe it is going to end up in a decision not to be there. But now, we have thousands of our young men and women over there that need our support. We are in combat. Imagine an

analogy where a mom did not want her son to go out for boxing because it is too dangerous, or football; but once the decision was made, does she not cheer him and go to the game and cheer him on? Or a mom and dad that did not want their daughter to go out for basketball because, after all, that was sort of wrong for a young lady to do. That was a boy's sport. But once that young lady goes out for the team, the parents cheer her on and say, good game, do your best. Or what happened in Vietnam when we literally spat on some of our soldiers and sailors when they came home?

My point, Mr. Speaker, is that to demonstrate against the war makes the challenge for our military greater. As an old Air Force veteran I assure my colleagues that it is true, it makes it harder for our military, when people now demonstrate and say, look, you are doing an immoral thing, you are doing the wrong thing. It makes it that much more difficult.

We are in it. Let us cheer for our team and give our total support for the action of our military men and women that are now over in this war in Iraq. Give them our prayers and certainly give their families and their loved ones our prayers.

QUESTIONING THE MATRICULA CONSULAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a problem that should be at the forefront of our agenda as we move into the 108th Congress. Our immigration system today needs improvement. Unfortunately, it took a tragedy to remind us about this.

This country, of course, was based upon immigration. It was what has made us strong and all Americans recognize its importance. But this system needs improvement. We must continue to facilitate the entry of those men and women who make productive citizens, yet continue to filter those who are not eligible and those who could bring harm to our way of life.

As a body, we recently moved the INS to the Department of Homeland Security, a measure that signals a return to our security. This administration has realized the fact that reorganization must take place before we can take steps to reform our immigration system.

At no other time in our Nation's history have we faced more of a threat to our domestic security; but as we make strides towards improved security measures, I am deeply concerned that countries, even those who are considered allies, are lining up to compromise our work.

Every day, Mr. Speaker, thousands of illegal immigrants stream across our

sieve-like borders and into our country. Once they are inside, the grim reality stands that they are totally, totally untrackable. Yet our neighbor to the south does nothing to help us. But this is in no way shocking, seeing that remittances from Mexico's citizens, both legal and illegal, account for Mexico's third largest source of income. It amounts to over \$10 billion a year. That is what is sent back by the Mexican immigrants. So it is no surprise that the Mexican Government is not helping us to secure our borders.

One method I would bring to the attention of my colleagues has been found recently by Mexico in the wake of the 9-11 terrorist attacks. As we remember, we were going to have legislation on the floor dealing with Mexico that was tabled because our attention was focused on homeland security. So then the Mexican Government decided to change its strategy and they substituted a grass-roots approach that focused at the local level to seek small successes and build momentum for congressional action.

Now, the linchpin for this new strategy was to be the matricula consular. Now, this is a word which means an official identity card which would be issued by the Mexican Government which it wants to be officially recognized by the United States. Now, unless we recognize this card, it goes nowhere; but they want us to recognize this card. This card would essentially allow illegal immigrants from Mexico the right to apply for a driver's license, Social Security card, and bank account. The U.S. Treasury Department has even gone so far as to promote its use. In a report to Congress, Treasury included a footnote that would go on to influence the language of the United States Patriot Act. The footnote says: "Thus, the proposed regulations do not discourage bank acceptance of the matricula consular identity card that is being issued by the Mexican Government to immigrants."

My colleagues, we can stop this by sponsoring H.R. 502. This bill requires that any ID cards must be verifiable by our government to obtain Federal public benefits. We do not have to recognize these identity cards from Mexico. The intent of the PATRIOT Act of 2000, which passed overwhelmingly by Congress, was to strengthen our homeland security. It addressed the issue of secure identification because the hijackers had obtained Social Security numbers and drivers licenses. Especially in this context, it is difficult to comprehend why Treasury went out of its way to give approval to an identity card being offered by a single foreign government whose contiguous border is a matter of acute concern to the United States and whose nationals represent the majority of illegals within the United States.

As our troops risk their lives thousands of miles from home, it is disappointing that a country so dependent upon us would continue to compromise

our security and openly denounce our foreign policy, that is, they are not supporting the war in Iraq. Despite the fact that the United States provides Mexico with 75 percent of their annual trade and is home to millions of migrants, President Fox of Mexico, a friend of President Bush, openly decries our military action.

As the battle for our homeland security wages both here and in the deserts of the Middle East, we must find a way to better monitor the men and women who freely cross our borders every day. The matricula consular identity card would not help in this regard, Mr. Speaker. It is time we reevaluate our immigration system and ensure that our country will be better protected by those who would wish to do us harm.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of heaven and earth to each of us You give a moment in time to prove truly who we are and our set purpose in Your sight.

Each of us, Lord, is given a certain span of years to fulfill dreams, accomplish specific tasks and impress lasting memory. Help the Members of Congress and all Americans to seize the present moment and do what You ask of us with nobility and grace.

The brave young men and courageous women now engaged in the liberation of Iraq inspire all of us, Lord. In them and through them You can recreate the face of a Nation.

By simply accomplishing the tasks they are trained to do, they form a union with one another and build their witness before the world. May we like them perform our duties today and every day with fierce commitment and dedicated service.

In our own flesh and blood bring to reality the noble ideals of the Constitution we have promised to uphold and the love we profess. For in Your sight we are already one now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BEREUTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RECORDS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2702, and the order of the House of January 8, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress:

Mr. Timothy J. Johnson, Minnetonka, Minnesota.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 13, 2003.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. §2702, I hereby reappoint as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress the following person: Susan Palmer, Aurora, Illinois.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, Clerk.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 134) electing Members to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) to explain the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON). I rise here today to consider H. Res. 134, a bill electing Members to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

This resolution appoints the following members to the Joint Committee on Printing: the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY).

In addition, the resolution appoints the following Members to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

These are very distinguished Members, and they will add quite a lot to the importance of this committee. Madam Speaker, I urge full support of the bill.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would just add that it is an honor and a privilege as a new member of the committee to be joined by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) on the Joint Committee on Printing and by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) on the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. Both have distinguished themselves in this Congress, and I look forward as a new member serving with them both and our distinguished chairman.

Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 134

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY.

(a) JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—The following Members are hereby elected to the Joint Committee on Printing, to serve with the chair of the Committee on House Administration:

- (1) Mr. Doolittle.
- (2) Mr. Linder.
- (3) Mr. Larson of Connecticut.
- (4) Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania.

(b) JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY.—The following Members are hereby elected to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, to serve with the chair of the Committee on House Administration and the chair of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Committee on Appropriations:

- (1) Mr. Ehlers.
- (2) Mr. Larson of Connecticut.
- (3) Ms. Millender-McDonald.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 134.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PERMITTING CHAIRMAN OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION TO DESIGNATE MEMBER TO SERVE ON JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) permitting the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate to designate another member of the Committee to serve on the Joint Committee of Printing in place of the Chairman, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio to explain the resolution.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, Senate Concurrent Resolution 20 permits the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration in the Senate to designate another member of the committee to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing to serve in place of the chairman.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I concur with the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Ohio.

Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 20

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That effective for the One Hundred Eighth Congress, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may designate another member of the Committee to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing in place of the Chairman.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. Con. Res. 20.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such record votes, if postponed, will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FOR PLACEMENT IN CAPITOL

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84) providing for the acceptance of a statue of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, presented by the people of Kansas, for placement in the Capitol, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 84

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower gave a lifetime of service to the Nation as a military officer, leader of the victorious Allied armies in World War II, first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and as President of the United States;

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower was raised in Abilene, Kansas;

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower was the 34th President of the United States from 1953 to 1961, and during his presidency he saw the end of the Korean War, maintained peace during the Cold War, desegregated the military, marking the beginning of the modern civil rights movement, and implemented the interstate highway program, among other accomplishments;

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife Mamie are buried in the Place of Meditation, on the grounds of the Eisenhower Center and Presidential Library and Museum in Abilene, Kansas, a premier historical institution recognized around the world; and

Whereas the great State of Kansas desires to honor its most famous son for his many contributions and to keep his legacy alive for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FROM THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS FOR PLACEMENT IN THE CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Dwight D. Eisenhower, furnished by the people of Kansas for placement in the Capitol in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of Congress are extended to

the people of Kansas for providing this commemoration of one of the most eminent persons from Kansas.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Kansas is authorized to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on June 4, 2003, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The statue shall be displayed in the Rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which time the statue shall be moved to its permanent location.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor of Kansas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 84. This legislation provides for the acceptance of the statue of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, presented by the people of Kansas, for placement in the Capitol.

The Capitol's National Statuary Hall Collection started in 1864 to let each State honor two of its famous own. About half the statues joined the collection in the late 1800s and the early 1900s.

A bronze statue of Dwight D. Eisenhower, better known as "Ike," will replace the statue of the former Governor, George Washington Glick.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a small-town boy from Kansas who grew up to be one of America's greatest military commanders and 34th President of the United States, from 1953 to 1961. Although his mother was a pacifist who morally opposed war and violence, Eisenhower believed that a strong military was the key to keeping peace. Hence, he decided at a young age to become a military officer.

Eisenhower commanded 420,000 American soldiers in field training in Louisiana, working alongside his West Point colleague George Patton. Impressed with Eisenhower's planning skills, General George Marshall made him liaison between American and British strategic planners in London, where he made such a favorable impression on British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Churchill had him appointed supreme commander of "Operation Overlord," the Allied assault on Nazi-occupied Europe.

Eisenhower was a hero, loved and admired by the American public.

Madam Speaker, this resolution was brought to us by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT). I appreciate our ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), and members of both sides of the aisle moving so promptly on a measure that is important not only to Kansas to honor

one of their own, but also to the Nation, and the debt of gratitude we have to Dwight D. Eisenhower who led us into victory and made the world a safer place.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, how appropriate today as we are engaged in battle abroad that we pause to honor Dwight David Eisenhower, and how appropriate that the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT), the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN), the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the great State of Kansas have chosen to erect this statue that will be on display in our Rotunda on June 4 and will then later be moved to a permanent spot in recognition of the great achievements of Dwight David Eisenhower.

I join with the chairman and the entire Kansas delegation in saluting and recognizing this great American, Dwight David Eisenhower.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 84, which would provide for acceptance of a statue of the late President Dwight Eisenhower, presented by the people of Kansas, for placement in the Capitol as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection. Once presented, the statue will become the property of the American people.

The concurrent resolution would also authorize use of the Rotunda of the Capitol on June 4, 2003, for a ceremony presenting the statue of the United States and providing for its display in the Rotunda for six months, after which it would be moved by the Architect of the Capitol to a permanent location in the Capitol selected by the Joint Committee on the Library (JCL).

This is a common form of resolution that Congress has often passed when states are submitting statues for the National Statuary Hall Collection. There is no legal requirement for us to take this action in order to accept the new statue from Kansas, and the practice has not always been followed, but it has been a fairly common practice since the 19th Century.

The arrival of the Eisenhower statue will be historic in one way because this is the first statue ever presented by a state to replace an existing statue in the Statuary Hall Collection. Pursuant to P.L. 106-554, the Legislative Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, enacted in 2000, states are now allowed to replace their existing statues no more frequently than once every 10 years, subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library. No state may ever have more than two such statues as part of the Collection.

On October 9, 2002, members of the Joint Committee, by a written poll, approved the Eisenhower statue as a replacement for that of George Washington Glick, a former Kansas Governor in the 1880's, whose statue was received in the U.S. Capitol in 1914. Disposition of the Glick statue, which remains the property of the United States in the meantime, will also be determined by the Joint Committee on the Library. Pursuant to the statute, ownership of

any replaced statue shall be transferred back to the state, subject to JCL approval. I am hopeful that the State of Kansas will find a suitable location for this statue.

Madam Speaker, this concurrent resolution is sponsored by the entire Kansas delegation and honors Kansas' most famous son, President Eisenhower. He is certainly a worthy recipient of being honored by a statue in America's most prestigious collection here in the Capitol. I would also like to compliment Representative DENNIS MOORE, JIM MORAN, JIM RYAN, and TODD TIAHRT of the Kansas delegation for their work on this effort to honor President Eisenhower and I appreciate the opportunity to join with them in this effort by managing this bill for the Minority.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support this effort to honor President Eisenhower by joining the Kansas Delegation, Chairman NEY and myself in voting for this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for moving this legislation quickly.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak about a resolution that is very important to me. House Concurrent Resolution 84 officially receives on behalf of the United States a statue of General Dwight D. Eisenhower from the people of Kansas.

□ 1415

Every day visitors to our Capitol are impressed by the diverse manner in which each of the 50 States has chosen to memorialize their favorite sons and daughters. Each State is permitted to provide two statues for display in the Capitol pursuant to an 1864 act of Congress which created the National Statuary Hall. While new statues have been introduced as each State fills their allotment, prior to this resolution no State has replaced one of their statues. So this is a historical event in our Nation's Capitol.

For the past 89 years, the statue of Governor Glick has served as one of Kansas' memorials in our Nation's Capitol. Like other States, Kansas selected individuals it wished to memorialize in the early years of the 20th century. While Governor Glick's contributions to Kansas' political development are notable, many Kansans have long wished for our statues to be replaced by individuals with whom visitors to the Capitol can more readily identify and that reflect Kansas' contributions to the Nation and world.

It is in that spirit that I introduced this resolution, which is cosponsored by the entire Kansas delegation. It will provide for the replacement of Governor Glick's statue with a representation of one of our Nation's most prominent figures, a Kansan, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Eisenhower is an instantly recognizable international

figure and fully embodies what is best about Kansas and the spirit of its people. The statue of Governor Glick will find a new home in a prominent location at the State capital in Topeka, Kansas, where Kansans will appreciate its historical value.

Born in 1890, Dwight David Eisenhower grew up in Abilene, Kansas, as the third of seven sons to David Jacob and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. He was a capable athlete, and this resulted in his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in September 1915 and thus began one of the most illustrious military careers in the history of our Armed Forces.

Stationed in Texas as a second lieutenant, he met and subsequently married Mamie Geneva Doud. In his early Army career he excelled in staff assignments, serving under Generals John J. Pershing and Douglas MacArthur. After Pearl Harbor, he was called upon by General George C. Marshall to assist in developing the strategy by which the Allies would eventually overcome the Axis Powers. Shortly thereafter he was named the Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in North Africa in November 1942. In December 1943 Eisenhower received the assignment that would eventually secure his place in history when he was appointed the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force. As Supreme Commander, he oversaw Operation Overlord that brought together the land, air and sea forces of the Allied armies in what became known as the largest invasion force in human history.

After leading the Allies to victory, Eisenhower briefly served as president of Columbia University before being named Supreme Allied Commander of NATO. While in Paris, Republican emissaries persuaded him to return home and run for President in the 1952 election, which he won in a landslide. As a two-term President, Eisenhower oversaw the end of the Korean War, sought to contain Communist expansion, ordered the desegregation of the United States Army, and oversaw the development of the interstate highway system, among other major accomplishments. The 1950s are remembered as an idyllic period in American history, in no small part due to Eisenhower's principled leadership.

Due to the magnificent example of his life of public service, the great State of Kansas has chosen to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower by having his statue placed in the United States Capitol. General Eisenhower embodied all that was and is great about Kansas and has long been considered Kansas' most revered son. He is also one of our Nation's most revered sons; and in a city that prides itself on honoring our Nation's heroes, I find it regrettable that we have neglected to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower with a memorial in our Nation's capital. This year marks the 50th anniversary year of his inauguration as

President. We still like Ike, and it is an appropriate time to commemorate the important contributions he made to our Nation.

We have chosen to remember Dwight Eisenhower as a soldier rather than as President and Commander in Chief because of the extraordinary courage he demonstrated in leading our Nation to victory in the Second World War. It is important to note that there is currently no one of that era honored in the United States Capitol; so as much as this statue will honor the life and service of Dwight David Eisenhower, it will also serve as a memorial to an entire generation of men and women who, together, rose to confront a challenge that threatened our civilization. My family, like those of many Americans, includes a number of individuals who served in our Armed Forces during this period. It is only fitting that we remember the sacrifices that the Greatest Generation and their leader, Dwight D. Eisenhower, made on our behalf.

Jim Brothers, a native Kansan and the sculptor of the statue, chose to sculpt Eisenhower as he spoke to the troops the day before the D-Day invasion at Normandy, June 6, 1944, a day that he often reflected on as the defining moment in his life and which certainly was the defining moment of the Second World War. General Eisenhower was aware of the tremendous risks involved in an Allied invasion of Europe, and his decision to proceed with Operation Overlord was a true test of his character and leadership. His strength in the face of enormous adversity, willingness to shoulder the burden of responsibility alone, and unflagging determination to succeed galvanized the more than 2 million soldiers under his command and led to the ultimate Allied triumph.

The life of Dwight David Eisenhower reminds us that freedom is not free, that it has been bought with blood and sacrifice. When faced with adversity during the Second World War and at other points in his life, Dwight Eisenhower never shirked from his responsibility to the men that he commanded, the obstacles before him, and the Nation that he loved. Given the current challenges facing our great Nation, Dwight David Eisenhower's example is particularly important today.

Today we honor Dwight David Eisenhower so that we may demonstrate to our children and to our children's children that courage matters as much today as it did in 1944. Let us celebrate the courage that he never failed to demonstrate over the course of his remarkable life.

On a final note, I would like to encourage the American public to visit Abilene, Kansas, where both President Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, are buried in the Place of Meditation on the grounds of the Eisenhower Center and Presidential Library and Museum, a premier historical institution that is recognized around the world.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The Chair must ask Members to refrain from displaying communicative badges while engaging in debate.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN).

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking minority member, and I also thank the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT) for his hard work on this issue. I rise today to speak on behalf of House Concurrent Resolution 84. With this bill, a statue of our 34th President and a favorite son of Kansas will adorn the halls of this great institution.

Born in Texas, but raised in Abilene, Kansas, Dwight D. Eisenhower was a small-town boy who led our military through the harsh days of World War II and then led our Nation in the trying times of the Korean Conflict. However, throughout Eisenhower's career, he always remained true to his Kansas roots. Ike understood early on in his life how important the military was to the protection of our Nation and decided to pursue a career as an Army officer. After graduating from West Point, he was transferred around the world from Panama to the Philippines.

During World War II, Ike's talents and character were recognized by everyone who worked with him. He quickly rose through the ranks from lieutenant colonel to five-star general in just 4 short years. He commanded the Allied forces, landing in North Africa and was the Supreme Commander on D-Day. After the war, Eisenhower became the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was the Supreme Commander of the forces of the newly created NATO. Due to his well-proven leadership and strong popularity with the American people, Eisenhower was heavily courted by both political parties to run for the Presidency. Finally, he agreed to become a Presidential candidate under the Republican banner. Eisenhower resigned the Army and 5 months later won the Presidency in a landslide election.

During his two terms as President, Eisenhower worked tirelessly to bring peace and economic prosperity to the American people. Ike signed a cease-fire agreement between North and South Korea, pursued the policies of containment against the Soviet empire, desegregated the military, balanced the Federal budget, and signed the landmark Interstate Highway Act. After leaving the Presidency, Eisenhower returned to private life and enjoyed his final days with his family.

This great general, great President, and great American holds an important place in American history and in the hearts and minds of the American people. He will soon hold a rightful place in the halls of the Capitol.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, if I might reclaim my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Ohio wish to give the

gentleman from Connecticut some of his time?

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlemen from Kansas and join with them in saluting Dwight David Eisenhower and also rising on behalf of George Washington Glick. I know that the good people of Kansas and the Representatives here will make sure that this historic figure, as well, receives his just place back in Kansas.

Mr. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 84, legislation introduced by the Kansas delegation to the U.S. House that will replace an existing statue of former Kansas Governor George Washington Glick, who served from 1882 to 1885, with a statue of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. This statue, which is presented from the people of Kansas to the U.S. Capitol, will serve as one of the two statues that our State is allowed to be displayed in the U.S. Capitol.

I want to particularly commend the bipartisan manner in which the dean of our House delegation, Representative TODD TIAHRT, has handled this matter. This marks the first time that a State has sought to replace one of its statues in the Capitol's Statuary Hall. Our actions were prompted by the enactment by the Kansas Legislature of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1617, in 1999, which memorialized Congress to authorize the replacement of Governor Glick's statue with the statue of President Eisenhower, and to replace the State's other statue, of the late Senator John J. Ingalls, with a statue of the famous female aviator, Amelia Earhart.

The 7½ foot tall bronze Eisenhower statue, which was privately funded by the Eisenhower Foundation of Abilene, Kansas, was sculpted by Jim Brothers of Lawrence, Kansas. The pose is taken from a famous photograph where General Eisenhower was talking with soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division on the day before the D-Day invasion. It is fitting that we enact this legislation on the fiftieth anniversary of President Eisenhower's first inauguration as president.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, which has been tasked with proposing an appropriate permanent memorial in Washington, DC, for President Eisenhower, who served as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and subsequently as the 34th President of the United States. Having served on that Commission since my first term in Congress, I have had many opportunities to review and reflect upon the outstanding legacy of service that Dwight Eisenhower selflessly provided to the American people. One of the best discussions of the Eisenhower legacy that I have examined, however, is the foreword that Professor Louis Galambos recently drafted for the Report on the Legacy Committee on Dwight David Eisenhower's Military Achievements, Presidential Accomplishments and Lifetime of Public Service, which was presented to our Commission in December 2002. Professor Galambos chairs this committee, and I ask unanimous consent to include his foreword in the RECORD at this point.

FOREWORD

(By Professor Louis Galambos)

Dwight David Eisenhower left the United States of America and its people a great legacy that deserves our respect today and in future generations. As a military leader, as the nation's President, and as a citizen deeply dedicated to democracy, Eisenhower compiled a record of public service that has won for him a unique place in the history of this country and the world in the twentieth century.

In the realm of military and national security affairs, Eisenhower's vision, his character, and his outstanding leadership are analyzed in the following report by General Andrew J. Goodpaster, chair; Robert R. Bowie, and Carlo D'Este. As supreme commander of the Allied military coalition in World War II—in the Mediterranean and then in Northwest Europe—General Eisenhower made the crucial and frequently controversial decisions that led to victory. He held together the military alliance. The shining moment for his command came at D-Day in early June 1944, when he led his successful Allied forces in the greatest amphibious invasion in history. By the war's end in 1945, he was one of the most acclaimed men of the century, and in the years that followed, this distinguished public servant was in turn Chief of Staff of the Army, President of Columbia University, and first supreme commander of the military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He relentlessly promoted unity among the nations allied in opposition to communist aggression, as he did among the services in the U.S. military establishment. One of his most important innovations after he became President of the United States was to place all military operations in a unified command structure. As President, he led the nation through repeated challenges from the U.S.S.R. and China and developed the basic strategy that would guide our policy for the remaining three decades before the Soviet collapse. He was masterful in his handling of the Suez Crisis in 1956–57, and it was a tribute to his leadership that he was able to keep the alliance with our leading European allies together after peace was restored.

The Eisenhower Presidency (1953–61) was distinguished above all by peace and prosperity. As the report by Daun van Ee (chairman), Michael J. Birkner, and John H. Morrow, Jr., demonstrates, Eisenhower, who was firm when directly challenged, was nevertheless always prepared to make the kind of fruitful compromises that were as essential to international relations as they were to democratic government at home. He brought the Korean War to an end and then prepared the U.S. defense establishment for a long struggle to maintain the containment policy without damaging the American economy or breaking down the civil liberties that were essential after the Soviet Union launched its Sputnik earth satellite in 1957. Fear that the United States had fallen behind the communist countries and was threatened by long-rang atomic attacks yielded a sense of panic and a rush to respond. Eisenhower responded by calming the public fear while guiding the government towards eventual victory, both in space and armaments, at a reasonable cost. Steering between war and conciliation, President Eisenhower dealt forcefully with the Chinese effort to seize the islands off the mainland held by America's Chinese Nationalist allies. Throughout, he insisted on a show of good faith before he would negotiate in summit conferences, and he sought always to avoid unrealistic expectations about what such meetings could accomplish. As the French and British empires collapsed, he worked hard to maintain the

support of these allies in Europe while helping to ease them out of their colonial possessions. At home, he stayed on the Middle Way, seeking to balance the budget (a goal achieved for three budget years), facilitate creative change in civil rights for African-Americans, and promote economic development with a new federally sponsored interstate highway system. Challenged on civil rights in Little Rock, Arkansas, he forcefully demonstrated that neither mobs nor a belligerent governor could defy the federal courts. The keys to his leadership as president were "strength and civility." Eisenhower's presidency was indeed a triumph of character.

Central to the Eisenhower legacy was his relationship to the American public, a relationship based securely on a shared democratic ethic. Michael Beschloss (chairman), Kiron Skinner, and Richard Norton Smith explore the manner in which Eisenhower's basic values were shaped by his upbringing in Abilene, Kansas, where he learned from an early age to balance team play with leadership, cooperation with competition, and individual striving with service to others. In the years that followed he never lost his faith in the ability of the people to decide for themselves who their leaders should be and what policies they should implement. His values were reinforced at the U.S. Military Academy, and the motto "Duty, Honor, Country," became the bedrock for his life of service to the nation. In effect, the story of that life of service became an essential part of his legacy to the people he loved and led. As a leader, he was interested in making society and its basic institutions successful and efficient. Precise about responsibilities and authority, he was a relentlessly positive and forceful commander and executive. He worked endlessly and effectively to promote cooperation and compromise in every institution he served. His conviction as President that the middle way between extremes was the best way for a democracy to succeed was deeply grounded in his fundamental values and his experiences as a military officer, president of a leading educational institution, and commander of the military forces in Europe for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. While promoting individualism and cooperation, he fully understood that the United States could not always avoid conflict and needed strong national programs if the country was going to continue to lead the free world against communist aggression. He improved and strengthened the nation's military forces, established the guiding principles for U.S. exploration of space, and promoted the transportation infrastructure the country needed for national security and economic prosperity. By blending traditional American values with a vigorous emphasis upon internationalism, he helped usher the nation into a new age.

Madam Mr. Speaker, history marches on, and it is fitting that our State honors one who spent his formative years in Kansas with this resolution today. As the Kansas delegation's lone Democrat, however, I feel I should say a few words about Governor George Washington Glick, whose statue will now be removed to a place of honor in the Kansas State Capitol in Topeka. George Glick was the first Democrat to be elected Governor of Kansas, in 1882; his statue was sent to the U.S. Capitol in 1914, which was the only time in the 20th century when Kansas had both a Democratic governor and a Democratic-controlled Legislature. Governor

Glick is also remembered for establishing a livestock sanitary commission that curbed an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. I know that many Kansas students of history will welcome the return of his statute to our home State, and I thank my delegation colleagues for their collegial work in support of this measure.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 84.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of H. Con. Res. 84, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING TO ASSIST CALIFORNIA IN PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 620) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services that are necessary to assist the State of California or local educational agencies in California in providing educational services for students attending schools located within the Park, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 620

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The three elementary schools serving the children of employees of Yosemite National Park are served by the Bass Lake Joint Union Elementary School District and the Mariposa Unified School District.

(2) The schools are in remote mountainous areas and long distances from other educational and administrative facilities of the two local educational agencies.

(3) Because of their remote locations and relatively small number of students, schools serving the children of employees of the Park provide fewer services in more basic facilities than the educational services and facilities provided to students that attend other schools served by the two local educational agencies.

(4) Because of the long distances involved and adverse weather and road conditions that occur during much of the school year, it is impractical for the children of employees of the Park who live within or near the Park to attend other schools served by the two local educational agencies.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services that are necessary to assist the State of California or local educational agencies in California in providing educational services for students attending schools located within the Park.

SEC. 2. PAYMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FUNDS.—For fiscal years 2003 through 2007, the Secretary may provide funds to the Bass Lake Joint Union Elementary School District and the Mariposa Unified School District for educational services to students who are dependents of persons engaged in the administration, operation, and maintenance of the Park or students who live at or near the Park upon real property of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Payments made by the Secretary under this section may not be used for new construction, construction contracts, or major capital improvements, and may be used only to pay public employees for services otherwise authorized by this Act.

(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS.—Payments made under this section shall not exceed the lesser of \$400,000 in any fiscal year or the amount necessary to provide students described in subsection (a) with educational services that are normally provided and generally available to students who attend public schools elsewhere in the State of California.

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary is authorized to adjust payments made under this section if the State of California or the appropriate local education agencies do not continue to provide funding for educational services at Park schools at per student levels that are equal to or greater than those provided in the fiscal year immediately prior to the date of the enactment of this section.

(e) SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.—

(1) AUTHORIZED SOURCES.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in order to make payments under this section, the Secretary may use funds available to the National Park Service from appropriations, donations, or fees.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Funds from the following sources may not be used to make payments under this section:

(A) Fees authorized and collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.).

(B) The recreational fee demonstration program under section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in section 101(c) of Public Law 104-134; 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a note).

(C) The national park passport program established under section 602 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 5992).

(D) Emergency appropriations for Yosemite flood recovery.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—The term "local educational agencies" has the meaning given that term in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.—The term "educational services" means services that may include maintenance and minor up-

grades of facilities and transportation to and from school.

(3) PARK.—The term "Park" means Yosemite National Park.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR PARK FACILITIES TO BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Section 814(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 346e) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting "and Yosemite National Park" after "Zion National Park"; and

(B) by inserting "transportation systems and" before "the establishment of"; and

(2) by striking "park" each place it appears and inserting "parks".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 620, authored by me, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services necessary to assist local school districts in providing educational services for students attending three schools located within Yosemite National Park. The three schools in question are Yosemite Valley, which serves 46 students K-8; El Portal Elementary, which serves 50 students in seven grades; and Wawona Elementary, which serves 20 children in grades K-8 with only one teacher. All three schools represent those one-room schools of yesteryear.

Madam Speaker, California is unique in that operating funds for schools are based on an average daily attendance. Since the devastating 1997 Merced River flood, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of park employees and, thus, fewer school children attending these schools. With fewer and fewer children attending these schools, fewer State dollars are committed. The result is that the superintendent for Yosemite National Park and the concessionaire serving park visitors are attracting less-qualified candidates to work in the park because families are not provided with adequate schools. Meanwhile, while Federal funding sources such as Impact Aid and payment in lieu of taxes, or PILT, are made available to Mariposa and Madera Counties where these three schools exist and through which this money is distributed, the reality is very few of these dollars are actually used to fund these classrooms.

In light of these realities, I was able to secure special funding in the amount of \$111,000 in the fiscal year 2002 Interior appropriations bill for these schools. However, going to appropriators every year for this critical assistance is not the most productive approach. Therefore, for the reasons I have outlined, the solution before the

House today is the best long-term approach to this problem.

During subcommittee and committee consideration in the 107th Congress, I made a number of changes to the bill that addressed issues raised by the administration, members of the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Education and the Workforce. For example, the bill makes it clear that funds made available by the Secretary under H.R. 620 will not go towards new construction, construction contracts, or major capital improvements and thus would be limited to general upkeep, maintenance, and classroom teaching.

Madam Speaker, I do not think that we should stand by and permit children of the Park Service and concessionaire employees from being deprived of their education simply because their parents have chosen to work in Yosemite National Park.

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Lastly, the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to locate facilities including transportation systems outside the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park. H.R. 620 is supported by the minority and majority of the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 620, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KIND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, we have no objections to this legislation in its current form and would encourage our colleagues to support its passage. H.R. 620 provides a unique arrangement for funding certain local public schools. The legislation authorizes the National Park Service to provide funds and services to supplement the educational services and facilities provided to children of Yosemite National Park employees and the park concessionaire at three small local schools located within the park system.

Similar legislation was considered in the 107th Congress. Initially, a significant number of issues and problems were associated with that bill; however, the sponsor, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), agreed to a number of changes requested by the minority and the administration; and it appears as if we have worked out some of those concerns.

There were also changes made to the bill as a result of negotiations with the Committee on Education and the Workforce that holds joint jurisdiction with the Committee on Resources over this matter. As a result of those changes, the bill passed the House in April of 2002.

H.R. 620 is essentially the same bill that was passed through the House last

year with limitations on the amount, use, source, and duration of the funds for these local schools. Of particular note, while the bill authorizes the use of appropriated funds, it is our expectation that these will be newly appropriated funds and not come from the existing operating budget within the park system. Yosemite National Park, like many other national parks, has significant operating challenges. The park can ill afford to divert operating funds to a nonoperations function.

Madam Speaker, as I noted earlier, this legislation does provide a unique arrangement for funding what should be a local responsibility. However, we have no objection to the bill's consideration, and again we encourage its passage here today.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 620, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY REVISION ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 788) to revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 788

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Boundary Revision Act".

SEC. 2. GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The first section of Public Law 92-593 (16 U.S.C. 460dd; 86 Stat. 1311) is amended—

(1) by striking "That in" and inserting "SECTION 1. (a) In"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) In addition to the boundary change authority under subsection (a), the Secretary may acquire approximately 152 acres of private land in exchange for approximately 370 acres of land within the boundary of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Page One Land Exchange Proposal', number 608/60573a-2002, and dated May 16, 2002. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. Upon conclusion of the exchange, the boundary of the recreation area shall be revised to reflect the exchange."

(b) CHANGE IN ACREAGE CEILING.—Such section is further amended by striking "one million two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres" and inserting "1,256,000 acres".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 788, as introduced by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to complete a land exchange that would help protect an important viewshed located in southern Utah at the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the change. The exchange would facilitate the acquisition of 152 acres, including an important scenic viewshed by the National Park Service, while the private developer would acquire 370 acres of land on the other side of Highway 89 that is more appropriate for development. The parcel acquired by the Park Service will also help facilitate a more manageable boundary at the park's most visited entrance. While the Park Service will be acquiring land of considerably greater value than the developer, the private developer has expressed his willingness to donate the approximately \$350,000 difference in value to the National Park Service. Both parties consider the exchange to be mutually beneficial.

The House passed legislation containing this same exchange during the 107th Congress. The bill is supported, as it was during the last Congress, by both the majority and the minority as well as the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KIND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, we also support the passage of H.R. 788, a bill which is similar to legislation which passed the House in June of last year. It must be said, however, that there continues to be great concern regarding most cases where public land owned by the American taxpayer is exchanged for private land. In many instances it is not at all clear that the taxpayers are receiving full value for the lands being traded away in their names. In fact, in many cases it is clear that they are not.

We have been working with our friends on the other side of the aisle and the Federal Land Management agencies to develop a more comprehensive approach to exchanges that might address the failures in the current process, and we look forward to continuing those efforts. In the meantime,

it is our hope that we would only approve specific exchanges that truly serve the best interests of the American taxpayer.

Fortunately, it appears we have such an exchange in this instance. The basic concept of the exchange contained in H.R. 788 appears to serve both the interests of the private landowner as well as the park. In addition, once authorized, this exchange will go through a full NEPA process, including appraisals, which should identify and address any remaining issues.

We commend the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) on his legislation and support passage of H.R. 788 and encourage our colleagues to do the same. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. CANNON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 788. This bill has two purposes: first, it will revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Utah by exchanging 152 acres of land owned by Page One LLC for approximately 370 acres of land within the National Recreation Area. This exchange will enable both entities to consolidate the properties and make it possible for the Park Service to better protect the area around Lake Powell and Highway 89.

The second purpose of the bill is to increase the acreage ceiling for the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The park's enabling legislation incorrectly identified the total acreage within the park boundary. H.R. 788 will correct that error.

The bill is the result of years of discussion and negotiation between Page One and the National Park Service. The Park Service has been involved from day one. The local communities have also voiced their support for this bill. In addition, the Kane County Planning and Zoning Commission, the Southern Utah Planning Advisory Council, and the National Parks Conservation Association all endorse this land exchange.

H.R. 788 is a noncontroversial piece of legislation that is beneficial to the park, to the private developer, and to the public at large. I urge its support.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 788.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN PROTECTION ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 961) to promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 961

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Upper Mississippi River Basin Protection Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

Sec. 3. Reliance on sound science.

TITLE I—SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT MONITORING NETWORK

Sec. 101. Establishment of monitoring network.

Sec. 102. Data collection and storage responsibilities.

Sec. 103. Relationship to existing sediment and nutrient monitoring.

Sec. 104. Collaboration with other public and private monitoring efforts.

Sec. 105. Reporting requirements.

Sec. 106. National Research Council assessment.

TITLE II—COMPUTER MODELING AND RESEARCH

Sec. 201. Computer modeling and research of sediment and nutrient sources.

Sec. 202. Use of electronic means to distribute information.

Sec. 203. Reporting requirements.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 302. Cost-sharing requirements.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The terms "Upper Mississippi River Basin" and "Basin" mean the watershed portion of the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River basins, from Cairo, Illinois, to the headwaters of the Mississippi River, in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The designation includes the Kaskaskia watershed along the Illinois River and the Meramec watershed along the Missouri River.

(2) The terms "Upper Mississippi River Stewardship Initiative" and "Initiative" mean the activities authorized or required by this Act to monitor nutrient and sediment loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

(3) The term "sound science" refers to the use of accepted and documented scientific methods to identify and quantify the sources, transport, and fate of nutrients and sediment and to quantify the effect of various treatment methods or conservation

measures on nutrient and sediment loss. Sound science requires the use of documented protocols for data collection and data analysis, and peer review of the data, results, and findings.

SEC. 3. RELIANCE ON SOUND SCIENCE.

It is the policy of Congress that Federal investments in the Upper Mississippi River Basin must be guided by sound science.

TITLE I—SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT MONITORING NETWORK

SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT OF MONITORING NETWORK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—As part of the Upper Mississippi River Stewardship Initiative, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a sediment and nutrient monitoring network for the Upper Mississippi River Basin for the purposes of—

(1) identifying and evaluating significant sources of sediment and nutrients in the Upper Mississippi River Basin;

(2) quantifying the processes affecting mobilization, transport, and fate of those sediments and nutrients on land and in water;

(3) quantifying the transport of those sediments and nutrients to and through the Upper Mississippi River Basin;

(4) recording changes to sediment and nutrient loss over time;

(5) providing coordinated data to be used in computer modeling of the Basin, pursuant to section 201; and

(6) identifying major sources of sediment and nutrients within the Basin for the purpose of targeting resources to reduce sediment and nutrient loss.

(b) ROLE OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out this title acting through the office of the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

SEC. 102. DATA COLLECTION AND STORAGE RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) GUIDELINES FOR DATA COLLECTION AND STORAGE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish guidelines for the effective design of data collection activities regarding sediment and nutrient monitoring, for the use of suitable and consistent methods for data collection, and for consistent reporting, data storage, and archiving practices.

(b) RELEASE OF DATA.—Data resulting from sediment and nutrient monitoring in the Upper Mississippi River Basin shall be released to the public using generic station identifiers and hydrologic unit codes. In the case of a monitoring station located on private lands, information regarding the location of the station shall not be disseminated without the landowner's permission.

(c) PROTECTION OF PRIVACY.—Data resulting from sediment and nutrient monitoring in the Upper Mississippi River Basin is not subject to the mandatory disclosure provisions of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, but may be released only as provided in subsection (b).

SEC. 103. RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT MONITORING.

(a) INVENTORY.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary of the Interior shall inventory the sediment and nutrient monitoring efforts, in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, of Federal, State, local, and nongovernmental entities for the purpose of creating a baseline understanding of overlap, data gaps and redundancies.

(b) INTEGRATION.—On the basis of the inventory, the Secretary of the Interior shall integrate the existing sediment and nutrient monitoring efforts, to the maximum extent practicable, into the sediment and nutrient monitoring network required by section 101.

(c) CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall make maximum

use of data in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act and of ongoing programs and efforts of Federal, State, tribal, local, and nongovernmental entities in developing the sediment and nutrient monitoring network required by section 101.

(d) **COORDINATION WITH LONG-TERM ESTUARY ASSESSMENT PROJECT.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out this section in coordination with the long-term estuary assessment project authorized by section 902 of the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-457; 33 U.S.C. 2901 note).

SEC. 104. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MONITORING EFFORTS.

To establish the sediment and nutrient monitoring network, the Secretary of the Interior shall collaborate, to the maximum extent practicable, with other Federal, State, tribal, local and private sediment and nutrient monitoring programs that meet guidelines prescribed under section 102(a), as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 105. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the development of the sediment and nutrient monitoring network.

SEC. 106. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ASSESSMENT.

The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences shall conduct a comprehensive water resources assessment of the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

TITLE II—COMPUTER MODELING AND RESEARCH

SEC. 201. COMPUTER MODELING AND RESEARCH OF SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT SOURCES.

(a) **MODELING PROGRAM REQUIRED.**—As part of the Upper Mississippi River Stewardship Initiative, the Director of the United States Geological Survey shall establish a modeling program to identify significant sources of sediment and nutrients in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

(b) **ROLE.**—Computer modeling shall be used to identify subwatersheds which are significant sources of sediment and nutrient loss and shall be made available for the purposes of targeting public and private sediment and nutrient reduction efforts.

(c) **COMPONENTS.**—Sediment and nutrient models for the Upper Mississippi River Basin shall include the following:

(1) Models to relate nutrient loss to landscape, land use, and land management practices.

(2) Models to relate sediment loss to landscape, land use, and land management practices.

(3) Models to define river channel nutrient transformation processes.

(d) **COLLECTION OF ANCILLARY INFORMATION.**—Ancillary information shall be collected in a GIS format to support modeling and management use of modeling results, including the following:

(1) Land use data.

(2) Soils data.

(3) Elevation data.

(4) Information on sediment and nutrient reduction improvement actions.

(5) Remotely sensed data.

SEC. 202. USE OF ELECTRONIC MEANS TO DISTRIBUTE INFORMATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Geological Survey shall establish a system that uses the telecommunications medium known as the Internet to provide information regarding the following:

(1) Public and private programs designed to reduce sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

(2) Information on sediment and nutrient levels in the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries.

(3) Successful sediment and nutrient reduction projects.

SEC. 203. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **MONITORING ACTIVITIES.**—Commencing one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Geological Survey shall provide to Congress and make available to the public an annual report regarding monitoring activities conducted in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

(b) **MODELING ACTIVITIES.**—Every three years, the Director of the United States Geological Survey shall provide to Congress and make available to the public a progress report regarding modeling activities.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ACTIVITIES.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the United States Geological Survey \$6,250,000 each fiscal year to carry out this Act (other than section 106). Of the amounts appropriated for a fiscal year pursuant to this authorization of appropriations, one-third shall be made available for the United States Geological Survey Cooperative Water Program and the remainder shall be made available for the United States Geological Survey Hydrologic Networks and Analysis Program.

(b) **WATER RESOURCE AND WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$850,000 to allow the National Research Council to perform the assessment required by section 106.

SEC. 302. COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.

Funds made available for the United States Geological Survey Cooperative Water Program under section 301(a) shall be subject to the same cost sharing requirements as specified in the last proviso under the heading "UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH" of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-63; 115 Stat. 427; 43 U.S.C. 50).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 961, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Protection Act, authored by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) provides for the U.S. Geological Survey under the Department of the Interior to supplement, coordinate, and manage data collection on sediments and nutrients in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The data would be used to provide the baseline data and modeling tools needed to make scientifically sound and cost-effective river management decisions. The legislation includes a provision requiring landowner permission prior to disseminating information from monitoring stations located at private lands to protect the privacy of individual property owners.

Finally, it provides for the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a com-

prehensive water resources assessment of the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

I urge adoption of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KIND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I want to, first of all, thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the Chair of the Committee on Resources, and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the ranking member, including their entire staff for the help and assistance that they provided in this legislation. It is a bill that has received wide bipartisan support. In fact, it passed the House last year. We were unable to get it on the unanimous consent calendar in the Senate; so we are back here today to move the process along. But it is a process that has been in the works for quite a few years, Madam Speaker.

I have been fortunate enough to spend nearly my entire life alongside one of the greatest national treasures that exists in this great country, the Mississippi River Basin. Like so many others, I grew up enjoying the diverse recreational activities: swimming, boating, fishing, hunting along the river's shore. It was a true Tom Sawyer type of childhood. In fact, it is the background or context to a couple of the greatest American novels written in American literature by Mark Twain, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

As a young boy, though, back in the 1960s growing up, I noticed some problems that the river basin was having. Going to some of my favorite swimming beaches, they would be closed from time to time because of high bacteria count; or going to some of my favorite fishing holes, there would be signs posted warning not to eat the fish that we were catching from the river because of high mercury count. And as a young boy growing up and seeing that, I knew something was not right.

A lot of progress has, however, been made in regards to the health and sustainability of the Mississippi River Basin. With the passage of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, significant progress has been made. But it is still an incredible national treasure and ecosystem that faces many challenges. In fact, if one were to consult with most river basin experts, they will tell them that the greatest challenge that the basin faces today is the amount of sediments and nutrients flowing into the river basin, affecting the quality of the water supply, destroying the natural habitat, filling in the back bays.

Why is this important? It is, first and foremost, the primary drinking source for over 22 million Americans who rely on the river basin and the river's tributaries for their water needs. It is also

North America's largest migratory route with over 40 percent of water fowl species using the Mississippi River Basin as the main corridor during their migration route in the spring and fall every year. It also is a multifaceted, multiuse river system with incredible economic advantages, given the commercial navigation that takes place on the river, hundreds of millions of tons of product, a lot of it agricultural product, on barges being used to transport the product to market. It has just in the upper Mississippi River Basin alone a \$1.2 billion recreation impact for the communities within the basin, a \$6.6 billion tourism impact. This year we are going to be celebrating the 100th anniversary of the National Refuge System.

The Upper Mississippi River Wildlife Refuge is the largest refuge system in the entire country. In fact, most people are surprised to learn that we have more visitors to the Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge than they have in the entire Yellowstone National Park System every year.

Farmers rely on the health and sustainability of the river basin. That is one of the reasons we have the fertile farmlands in middle America today. Yet every year our farmers are losing topsoil; they are losing over \$300 million worth of applied nitrogen that ultimately flows into the river basin and has an ecosystem impact on it. That is what we are trying to correct with this legislation, Madam Speaker.

H.R. 961 authorizes the U.S. Geological Survey to coordinate and integrate Federal, State, and local government agencies' efforts, develop guidelines for data collection and storage, and establish an electronic database system to store and disseminate the information. USGS would also establish a state-of-the-art computer modeling program to identify significant nutrient and sediment sources at the subwatershed level to better target reduction efforts. H.R. 961 includes strong protections for the privacy of personal data collected and used in the monitoring and modeling of activities.

□ 1445

Input from farmers, the navigation industry, sporting groups, environmental organizations, government agencies, was solicited and used for this legislation.

The legislation also fits with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force for reducing, mitigating and controlling the hypoxia problem in the Gulf of Mexico. It was a report that was formally submitted to the Congress for our consideration in January of 2001, and many of the recommendations and proposals contained in this legislation tracks those recommendations significantly with the task force and the work that they had done.

Amazingly enough, in the course of our work and putting this legislation together, I discovered that there were

also 77 nonpublic private entities doing some form of water quality testing along the Mississippi River Basin. Unfortunately, because the data was not standardized, it was not being collected and it was not being pooled in order to get the complete snapshot of what was happening throughout the river basin.

What this legislation will do is try to coordinate those levels, from the public sector to the private sector, giving USGS the lead, given their expertise in doing a lot of the water quality and modeling and monitoring that they are already involved in, but to expand it, so we have a complete scientific picture of what is taking place in this valuable ecosystem, so we will know how better to direct the limited resources that we have to optimize the programs that exist, or perhaps create some new programs in order to accomplish the ultimate reduction in the flow of sediments and nutrients that affect the river system.

In the Upper Mississippi alone, in order to maintain the navigable channels for commercial navigation, we are spending over \$100 million a year just in dredging costs. So I think there is a significant budgetary impact by getting the science right and getting it in place so that we can reduce that sediment and, therefore, hopefully also have an opportunity of reducing the cost of dredging to maintain the important commercial navigation that exists along the river.

We have worked very closely with the five States in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. In fact, the governors recently submitted a letter to the administration and the Congress basically calling for this type of scientific, comprehensive approach in dealing with the nutrient and sediment flows that affect their regions. That is what we are trying to accomplish here.

Madam Speaker, obviously with this personal background and experience and the work I have done on the river basin, I feel a certain individual responsibility to try to provide some focus on this incredibly important national treasure that we have in the Mississippi River Basin, a treasure that I feel has gone neglected for too long.

One of my first goals in coming to the United States Congress was to help form a bipartisan Mississippi River Caucus between the North and the South so we can get together from time to time and discuss the issues that affect our specific geographic areas, but also how we share this one continuous ecosystem and what we can do, working together, to better preserve and protect it and make sure it is sustainable, so not only can we use it, but our children and grandchildren will be able to benefit from its use.

So I thank the members on the Mississippi River Caucus for the support that they gave to this legislation. All of them were original cosponsors of the bill.

I want to especially thank the co-chairs of the Upper Mississippi River

Caucus, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT), who I have worked closely with on this legislation, for the help and support they have given, as well as the co-chairs of the overall Mississippi River Caucus, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HULSHOF) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL). I thank them for their support of this legislation.

In addition, I want to thank Holly Stoerker of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association, Doug Daigle of the Mississippi River Basin Alliance, Dr. Jerry Schnoor of the University of Iowa, and especially Dr. Barry Drazkowski and the administration and staff at St. Mary's University in Minnesota. Their expertise and work was essential in crafting this legislation, and I am very thankful for their assistance.

Also greatly appreciated is the tireless work of Allen Hance of the Northeast Midwest Institute and former Sea Grant fellows in my office, Jeff Stein, Ed Buckner, Laura Cimo and currently Melissa Woods, who consulted with stakeholders throughout the region. Their efforts were essential in shaping and reshaping this legislation into a focused, effective bill with broad support.

I also want to especially pay particular thanks to some staff members who have given a couple quarts of their own blood in order to reach the consensus that we have established with this bill, namely Brad Pfaff, Ben Proctor and Darrin Schrader, with the countless hours they put in crafting this important piece of legislation. Finally, I want to thank the members of my Mississippi River Advisory Group back home for their help and input throughout the process.

H.R. 961 represents a commonsense move toward building the scientific foundation necessary to remedy nutrient and sediment problems in the region. I believe this is a needed, cost-effective step in preserving the upper Mississippi River Basin and its multiuse heritage for future generations. I also believe it could provide a wonderful model for similar types of scientific modeling and monitoring efforts in other river basins and watershed areas throughout the entire country.

So, I again thank my colleague for his support of the legislation. It has wide bipartisan support, and I would encourage its passage today.

Mr. POMBO. Madam Speaker, I would like to enter the following letter into the RECORD.

MARCH 24, 2003.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: H.R. 961, a bill to promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes, has been initially referred to the Committee on Resources.

To allow this bill to be considered by the House of Representatives tomorrow, I ask

that you forego a referral of the bill. Of course, by allowing this to occur, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 961 or any other similar matter. If a conference on H.R. 961 or a similar bill becomes necessary, I would support the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure's request to be named to the conference. Finally, this action should not be seen as precedent for any Committee on Resources bills which affect the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure's jurisdiction. I would be pleased to enter this letter and your response in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during debate on this bill to document this agreement.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter, and I look forward to working with you and your staff on other matters of shared concern in the coming months.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, I would like to enter the following letter into the RECORD.

MARCH 24, 2003.

Hon. RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN POMBO: Thank you for your letter with regard to H.R. 961, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Protection Act which provides for sediment and nutrient monitoring of the watershed.

I recognize your desire to bring this bill before the House in an expeditious manner and will not exercise my Committee's right to a sequential referral of the legislation. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, however, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 961. In addition, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I thank you for your commitment in advance to support any request by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for conferees on H.R. 961.

Your cooperation in this matter is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 961, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Protection Act. This bipartisan bill is the result of efforts to bring farmers, sportsmen's groups, conservation organizations, and government agencies together to develop a strategy to monitor water quality in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. H.R. 961 provides a coordinated, public-private approach to reducing nutrient and sediment losses in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. Relying on existing federal, state and local programs, the bill establishes a water quality monitoring network and an integrated computer-modeling program. These monitoring and modeling efforts will provide the data needed to make scientifically and economically sound conservation decisions that will benefit southern Minnesota and the Nation.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I yield back balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 961.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the record on H.R. 620, H.R. 788, and H.R. 961, the three bills just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 14, KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 14) to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to make improvements to and reauthorize programs under that Act, and for other purposes;

The bill shall be considered as read for amendment;

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce now printed in the bill, modified by the amendments that have been placed, at the desk, shall be considered as adopted;

The bill shall be debatable for 2 hours, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce;

The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions;

After passage of H.R. 14, the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table S. 342, stricken all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and inserted in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 14 as passed by the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments to the printed amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce:

MODIFICATION TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 14, RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

On page 32 of the reported bill, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. 115. GRANTS TO STATES FOR PROGRAMS RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES.

Section 107(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) the handling of cases involving children with disabilities or serious health-related problems who are victims of abuse or neglect."

Page 32, line 21, redesignate section 115 as section 116.

Page 33, line 9, redesignate section 116 as section 117.

Page 34, line 1, redesignate section 117 as section 118.

Page 56, beginning on line 12, strike ", in consultation with the Comptroller General."

Page 2, strike the items in the table of contents relating to sections 115 through 117 and insert the following:

Sec. 115. Grants to States for programs relating to the investigation and prosecution of child abuse and neglect cases.

Sec. 116. Miscellaneous requirements relating to assistance.

Sec. 117. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 118. Reports.

Mr. RADANOVICH (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BASS) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will now resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 788, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 961, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY REVISION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 788.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 788, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—423

Abercrombie	Cardin	Evans
Ackerman	Cardoza	Everett
Aderholt	Carson (IN)	Farr
Akin	Carson (OK)	Fattah
Alexander	Carter	Feeney
Allen	Case	Ferguson
Andrews	Castle	Filner
Baca	Chabot	Flake
Bachus	Chocola	Fletcher
Baird	Clay	Foley
Baker	Clyburn	Forbes
Baldwin	Coble	Ford
Ballance	Cole	Fossella
Ballenger	Collins	Frank (MA)
Barrett (SC)	Combest	Franks (AZ)
Barlett (MD)	Conyers	Frelinghuysen
Barton (TX)	Cooper	Frost
Bass	Costello	Galleghy
Beauprez	Cox	Garrett (NJ)
Becerra	Cramer	Gerlach
Bell	Crane	Gibbons
Bereuter	Crenshaw	Gillmor
Berkley	Crowley	Gingrey
Berman	Cubin	Gonzalez
Berry	Culberson	Goode
Biggart	Cummings	Goodlatte
Billirakis	Cunningham	Gordon
Bishop (GA)	Davis (AL)	Goss
Bishop (NY)	Davis (CA)	Granger
Bishop (UT)	Davis (FL)	Graves
Blackburn	Davis (IL)	Green (TX)
Blumenauer	Davis (TN)	Green (WI)
Blunt	Davis, Jo Ann	Greenwood
Boehlert	Davis, Tom	Grijalva
Boehner	Deal (GA)	Gutierrez
Bonilla	DeFazio	Gutknecht
Bonner	DeGette	Hall
Bono	Delahunt	Harman
Boozman	DeLauro	Harris
Boswell	DeLay	Hart
Boucher	DeMint	Hastings (FL)
Boyd	Deutsch	Hastings (WA)
Bradley (NH)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hayes
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hayworth
Brady (TX)	Dicks	Hefley
Brown (OH)	Dingell	Hensarling
Brown (SC)	Doggett	Herger
Brown, Corrine	Dooley (CA)	Hill
Brown-Waite,	Doolittle	Hinchee
Ginny	Doyle	Hinojosa
Burgess	Dreier	Hobson
Burns	Duncan	Hoefel
Burr	Dunn	Hoekstra
Burton (IN)	Edwards	Holden
Calvert	Ehlers	Holt
Camp	Emanuel	Honda
Cannon	Emerson	Hooley (OR)
Cantor	Engel	Hostettler
Capito	English	Houghton
Capps	Eshoo	Hoyer
Capuano	Etheridge	Hulshof

Hunter	Millender-McDonald	Sandlin
Inslee	Miller (FL)	Saxton
Isakson	Miller (MI)	Schakowsky
Israel	Miller (NC)	Schiff
Issa	Miller, Gary	Schrock
Istook	Mollohan	Scott (GA)
Jackson (IL)	Moore	Scott (VA)
Jackson-Lee (TX)	Moran (KS)	Sensenbrenner
Jefferson	Moran (VA)	Serrano
Jenkins	Murphy	Sessions
John	Murtha	Shadegg
Johnson (CT)	Musgrave	Shaw
Johnson (IL)	Myrick	Shays
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Sherman
Jones (NC)	Napolitano	Sherwood
Jones (OH)	Neal (MA)	Shimkus
Kanjorski	Nethercutt	Shuster
Kaptur	Ney	Simmons
Keller	Northup	Simpson
Kelly	Norwood	Skelton
Kennedy (MN)	Nunes	Slaughter
Kennedy (RI)	Nussle	Smith (MI)
Kildee	Oberstar	Smith (NJ)
Kilpatrick	Obey	Smith (TX)
Kind	Olver	Snyder
King (IA)	Ortiz	Solis
King (NY)	Osborne	Souder
Kingston	Ose	Spratt
Kirk	Otter	Stark
Klecza	Owens	Stearns
Kline	Oxley	Stenholm
Knollenberg	Pallone	Strickland
Kolbe	Pascrell	Stupak
Kucinich	Pastor	Sullivan
LaHood	Paul	Sweeney
Lampson	Payne	Tancredo
Langevin	Pearce	Tanner
Lantos	Pelosi	Tauscher
Larsen (WA)	Pence	Tauscher
Larson (CT)	Peterson (MN)	Taylor (MS)
Latham	Peterson (PA)	Taylor (NC)
LaTourette	Petri	Terry
Leach	Pickering	Thomas
Lee	Platts	Thompson (CA)
Levin	Pombo	Thompson (MS)
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Thornberry
Lewis (GA)	Porter	Tiahrt
Lewis (KY)	Portman	Tiberi
Linder	Price (NC)	Tierney
Lipinski	Pryce (OH)	Toomey
LoBiondo	Putnam	Towns
Lofgren	Quinn	Turner (OH)
Lowey	Radanovich	Turner (TX)
Lucas (KY)	Rahall	Udall (CO)
Lucas (OK)	Ramstad	Udall (NM)
Lynch	Rangel	Upton
Majette	Regula	Van Hollen
Maloney	Rehberg	Velazquez
Manzullo	Renzi	Visclosky
Markey	Reyes	Vitter
Marshall	Reynolds	Walden (OR)
Matheson	Rodriguez	Walsh
Matsui	Rogers (AL)	Walters
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Watson
McCollum	Rogers (MI)	Watt
McCotter	Rohrabacher	Waxman
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Weiner
McDermott	Ross	Weldon (FL)
McGovern	Rothman	Weldon (PA)
McInnis	Roybal-Allard	Weller
McIntyre	Royce	Wexler
McKeon	Ruppersberger	Whitfield
McNulty	Rush	Wicker
Meehan	Ryan (OH)	Wilson (NM)
Meek (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Wilson (SC)
Meeks (NY)	Ryun (KS)	Wolf
Menendez	Sabo	Woolsey
Mica	Sanchez, Linda T.	Wu
Michaud	Sanchez, Loretta T.	Wynn
	Sanders	Young (AK)
		Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Buyer	Janklow	Pitts
Gephardt	McCarthy (MO)	Smith (WA)
Gilchrest	McHugh	Wamp
Hyde	Miller, George	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS) (during the vote). The Chair will remind the Members there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1851

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the remainder of this series will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 961.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 961, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 13, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Burns	Diaz-Balart, M.
Ackerman	Burr	Dicks
Aderholt	Burton (IN)	Dingell
Akin	Calvert	Doggett
Alexander	Camp	Dooley (CA)
Allen	Cannon	Doolittle
Andrews	Cantor	Doyle
Baca	Capito	Dreier
Bachus	Capps	Duncan
Baird	Capuano	Dunn
Baker	Cardin	Edwards
Baldwin	Cardoza	Ehlers
Ballance	Carson (IN)	Emanuel
Ballenger	Carson (OK)	Emerson
Barrett (SC)	Carter	Engel
Barton (TX)	Case	English
Bass	Castle	Eshoo
Beauprez	Chabot	Etheridge
Becerra	Chocola	Evans
Bell	Clay	Everett
Bereuter	Clyburn	Farr
Berkley	Cole	Fattah
Berman	Combest	Feeney
Berry	Conyers	Ferguson
Biggart	Cooper	Filner
Billirakis	Costello	Fletcher
Bishop (GA)	Cox	Foley
Bishop (NY)	Cramer	Forbes
Bishop (UT)	Crane	Ford
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Fossella
Blumenauer	Crowley	Frank (MA)
Blunt	Cubin	Frelinghuysen
Boehlert	Cummings	Frost
Boehner	Cunningham	Galleghy
Bonilla	Davis (AL)	Garrett (NJ)
Bonner	Davis (CA)	Gerlach
Bono	Davis (FL)	Gibbons
Boozman	Davis (IL)	Gilchrest
Boswell	Davis (TN)	Gillmor
Boucher	Davis, Jo Ann	Gingrey
Boyd	Davis, Tom	Gonzalez
Bradley (NH)	Deal (GA)	Goode
Brady (PA)	DeFazio	Goodlatte
Brady (TX)	DeGette	Gordon
Brown (OH)	Delahunt	Goss
Brown (SC)	DeLauro	Granger
Brown, Corrine	DeLay	Graves
Brown-Waite,	DeMint	Green (TX)
Ginny	Deutsch	Green (WI)
Burgess	Diaz-Balart, L.	Greenwood

Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall

Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender
McDonald
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger

Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Shandin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Buyer
Gephardt
Hyde
Janklow
McCarthy (MO)
McHugh
Miller, George
Pitts
Smith (WA)
Wamp

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair will remind the Members that there are 2 minutes left in this vote.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS) (during the vote). The Chair has been advised that the indicator-lights beside one column of names in the display panel on the south wall of the Chamber are not visible. The Chair will advise Members to verify their votes at a voting station. The Clerk advises that the problem is the display panel and not the voting system.

□ 1901

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1104, CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION ACT

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-48) on the resolution (H. Res. 160) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1104) to prevent child abduction, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 919

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 919.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING 507TH MAINTENANCE GROUP AND 11TH AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that all of my colleagues in the House join me for a moment of silence as we commemorate the young men and women of the 507th Maintenance Group and the 11th Air Defense Artillery.

One of my constituents, Brandon Sloan, is among those groups of young people. He is a graduate of Bedford High School. His father is Reverend Thandie Sloan, his mother Michelle. His father is a minister at Greater

Friendship Baptist Church in my congressional district.

I ask that my colleagues join me in two moments of silence at the end of this statement as we pray for these families and the safe return of those young men and women.

CYPRUS PEACE SETTLEMENT

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, last November U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan proposed a comprehensive framework for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. He then asked the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders to accept the plan by February 28. Because of the forthcoming EU membership for at least the Greek portion of Cyprus and other factors of leverage, this was the best opportunity in decades for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

When neither side could resolve their problems by the end of February, the Secretary General asked the two leaders to meet in The Hague on March 10 to sign an agreement to put the framework to simultaneous referenda on the island.

Two weeks ago, we learned with great disappointment that the Secretary General was told by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash that he could not accept the settlement plan and would not agree to the referenda despite the fact that informal polling indicated that the majority of the Turkish Cypriots were prepared to support the plan.

Madam Speaker, this Member urges the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to quickly resume negotiations to resolve this problem, to seize this rare opportunity for a peaceful settlement and urge the United Nations and the Bush administration to redouble their efforts to get the talks going once again, and to seek a Cyprus solution which at long last seems to be within our grasp.

Madam Speaker, it was highly regrettable, to this Member, that Mr. Denktash refused to let the Turkish Cypriot people have the opportunity to determine their own future on an agreement which would have reunited the island and which would have served the best interests of the Turkish Cypriot community. This Member was also disappointed with the government of Turkey for their apparent unwillingness to exert influence on Mr. Denktash to agree to the plan at such a critical time.

Attached is a recent editorial from The Economist on this subject.

[From the Economist, Mar. 13, 2003]

SETTLING CYPRUS—WHAT A WASTE

THE COLLAPSE OF TALKS TO REUNITE THE ISLAND MARKS A STUPIDLY MISSED OPPORTUNITY

Over the years it has been hard to apportion blame for the failure of the divided island's Greek and Turkish leaders to strike a deal to give their people security and prosperity in a loosely federal but reunited Cyprus. Recently, under the blandishments of

NAYS—13

Bartlett (MD)
Coble
Collins
Culberson
Flake
Franks (AZ)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Miller (FL)
Paul
Sessions
Stearns
Toomey

the United Nations and the European Union, they had come within finger-touching distance of a settlement. All the sadder, then, that this week the Turkish-Cypriots' truculent leader, Rauf Denktaş, rejected the UN's sensible proposals for a deal. The government in mainland Turkey must also share blame by failing to bludgeon Mr. Denktaş into accepting the plan. A further gloomy outcome is that, while the island's Greek-run part will almost certainly join the EU on its own next year and the Turkish part will fester in isolation and poverty, mainland Turkey's own hopes of starting negotiations to join the Union have been dented too.

Both of the island's communities had a lot to gain. The Turks would have given back control of around 8% of the island's territory to the Greeks—a substantial chunk of the land taken in 1974 when the Turkish army intervened after a short-lived Greek-Cypriot coup on the island. The Turks, 18% of the population before the invasion, have since held 37% of the land. The Greek-Cypriots' new president, Tassos Papadopoulos, at first complained that the latest UN compromise did not adequately address his people's grievances. But he wisely accepted it. This time it is overwhelmingly Mr. Denktaş's fault that a settlement has been blocked.

Indeed, the Turks had even more to gain than the Greeks. They would have kept a vast amount of autonomy in their still disproportionately large zone. They would have enjoyed an influx of EU cash had the whole island been joining the Union next year, not to mention the rapid lifting of sanctions long imposed by the EU against their breakaway statelet.

The Turkish government may have been too preoccupied by the political wrangling and tortuous diplomacy over Iraq (see article). Many of Turkey's still-too-influential generals see the Turkish-run bit of Cyprus as a strategic asset, while some Turkish politicians regard the island as a bargaining chip in Turkey's quest to join the EU. They are wrong. Turkey's failure to persuade Mr. Denktaş to say yes to compromise will make it much harder for the EU to smile on its application, due for consideration at the end of next year, to start negotiations to join. Many governments are already queasy about the idea of Turkey as a fellow Euro-club member.

WHAT NEXT?

The UN's secretary-general, Kofi Annan, had suggested a ruse to force Mr. Denktaş's hand and to strengthen that of the Greek-Cypriots' leader by holding a referendum on the proposals next month—on both sides of the island. Both communities would probably have said yes. But Mr. Denktaş wrecked that idea too. If stalemate prevails, as seems likely, Mr. Annan says he will abandon all further efforts to settle Cyprus during his time as UN boss. It would then be up to the EU to reopen proceedings. By the end of this year the Turkish-Cypriots are due for a general election. Mr. Denktaş's opponents on his own side of the island, who approved of Mr. Annan's plan, may well take power in parliament but the presidential term has a few years yet to run. One day, perhaps mercifully soon, the ailing Mr. Denktaş will go. Then, maybe, a fair deal can at last be done. But a golden chance has been stupidly wasted.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of

the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I proudly rise to celebrate Greek Independence Day and the strong ties that bind the nation of Greece and the United States. 182 years ago exactly on this date, the people of Greece began a journey that would mark the symbolic rebirth of democracy in the land where those principles for human dignity were first espoused. They rebelled against more than 400 years, 400 years of Turkish oppression. The revolution of 1821 brought independence to Greece and emboldened those who still sought freedom across the world.

I commemorate Greek Independence Day each year for the same reasons that we celebrate our Fourth of July. It proved that a united people through sheer will and perseverance can prevail against tyranny.

Men such as Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and Euripides developed the then unique notion that men could, if left to their own devices, lead themselves rather than be subject to the will of a sovereign. It was Aristotle who said: "We make war that we may live in peace," a timely statement considering today's events. On March 25, 1821, Archbishop Germanos of Patras embodied the spirit of those words when he raised the flag of freedom and was the first to declare Greece free.

Revolutions embody a sense of heroism, Mr. Speaker, bringing forth a greatness of the human spirit. As Thomas Jefferson once said: "To the ancient Greeks we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves, American colonists, out of Gothic darkness."

Quoting Jefferson on the anniversary of Greek independence is particularly appropriate. Jefferson and the rest of the Founding Fathers looked back to the teachings of ancient Greek philosophers for inspiration as they sought to craft a strong democratic state. In 1821, the Greeks looked to our Founding Fathers for inspiration when they began their journey toward freedom.

We all know that the price of liberty can be very high. History is replete with the names of the millions that have sacrificed for it. Many great scholars throughout history warn that we maintain democracy only at great

cost. The freedom we enjoy today is due, to a large degree, to the sacrifices made by men and women in the past in Greece, in America and all over the world.

Freedom is America's heart. It is central to our being, and from the beginning we have recognized that freedom is not just an American right. It is a God-given right to every citizen of the world.

Even as we commemorate Greek Independence Day, American servicemembers are fighting to liberate the Iraqi people who have suffered for decades under Saddam Hussein's brutal regime. We must never forget that freedom must be constantly guarded. It is a noble, but fragile, thing that can be stolen or snuffed out if not protected.

We cannot take for granted that we are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights. We enjoy our freedom only because we have been willing to fight and die for it, just like our forefathers and the valiant Greeks in 1821.

Mr. Speaker, on this 182nd birthday of Greek independence, when we celebrate the restoration of democracy to the land of its conception, we also celebrate the triumph of the human spirit and the strength of man's will. The goals and values that the people of Greece share with the people of the United States reaffirm our common democratic heritage.

This occasion also serves to remind us that we must never take for granted the right to determine our own fate.

Mr. Speaker, today I proudly rise to celebrate Greek Independence Day and the strong ties that bind the nation of Greece and the United States.

One hundred and eighty two years ago, the people of Greece began a journey that would mark the symbolic rebirth of democracy in the land where those principles to human dignity were first espoused.

They rebelled against more than 400 years of Turkish oppression. The revolution of 1821 brought independence to Greece and emboldened those who still sought freedom across the world. I commemorate Greek Independence Day each year for the same reasons we celebrate our Fourth of July. It proved that a united people, through sheer will and perseverance, can prevail against tyranny. The lessons the Greeks and our colonial forefathers taught us provide hope and inspiration to victims of persecution throughout the world today.

Men such as Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and Euripides developed the then-unique notion that men could, if left to their own devices, lead themselves rather than be subject to the will of a sovereign. It was Aristotle who said: "We make war that we may live in peace." On March 25, 1821, Archbishop Germanos of Patras embodied the spirit of those words when he raised the flag of freedom and was the first to declare Greece free.

Revolutions embody a sense of heroism, bringing forth the greatness of the human spirit. It was Thomas Jefferson who said that, "One man with courage is a majority." Quoting Jefferson on the anniversary of Greek independence is particularly appropriate. Jefferson,

and the rest of the Founding Fathers, looked back to the teachings of ancient Greek philosophers for inspiration as they sought to craft a strong democratic state. And in 1821, the Greeks looked to our Founding Fathers for inspiration when they began their journey toward freedom.

The history of Greek independence, like that of the American Revolution, is filled with many stories of courage and heroism. There are many parallels between the American and Greek Revolutions.

Encouraged by the American Revolution, the Greeks began their rebellion after four centuries of Turkish oppression, facing what appeared to be insurmountable odds. Both nations faced the prospect of having to defeat an empire to obtain liberty. And if Samuel Adams, the American revolutionary leader who lighted the first spark of rebellion by leading the Boston Tea Party, had a Greek counterpart, that man would be Alexander Ypsilantis.

Ypsilantis was born in Istanbul, and his family was later exiled to Russia. Ypsilantis served in the Russian army, and it was there, during his military service, that he became involved with a secret society called the "Philike Hetairia," which translated means "friendly society." The "friendly society" was made up of merchants and other Greek leaders, but the intent of the society was to seek freedom for Greece and her people.

The group planned a secret uprising for 1821 to be led by Ypsilantis. He and 4,500 volunteers assembled near the Russian border to launch an insurrection against the Turks. The Turkish army massacred the ill-prepared Greek volunteers, and Ypsilantis was caught and placed in prison, where he subsequently died. However, the first bells of liberty had been rung, and Greek independence would not be stopped.

When news of Greek uprisings spread, the Turks killed Greek clergymen, clerics, and laity in a frightening display of force. In a vicious act of vengeance, the Turks invaded the island of Chios and slaughtered 25,000 of the local residents. The invaders enslaved half the island's population of 100,000.

Although many lives were sacrificed at the altar of freedom, the Greek people rallied around the battle cry "Eleftheria I Thanatos"—liberty or death, mirroring the words of American Patriot Patrick Henry who said: "Give me liberty or give me death." These words personified the Greek patriots' unmitigated desire to be free.

Another heroic Greek whom many believe was the most important figure in the revolution was Theodoros Kolokotronis. He was the leader of the Klephts, a group of rebellious and resilient Greeks who refused to submit to Turkish subjugation. Kolokotronis used military strategy he learned while in the service of the English Army to organize a force of over 7,000 men. The Klephts swooped down on the Turks from their mountain strongholds, battering their oppressors into submission.

One battle in particular, where Kolokotronis led his vastly outnumbered forces against the Turks, stands out. The Turks had invaded Peloponnese with 30,000 men. Kolokotronis led his force, which was outnumbered by a ratio of 4 to 1, against the Turkish army. A fierce battle ensued and many lives were lost, but after a few weeks, the Turks were forced to retreat. Kolokotronis is a revered Greek leader, because he embodied the hopes and

dreams of the common man, while displaying extraordinary courage and moral fiber in the face of overwhelming odds.

Athanasios Diakos was another legendary hero, a priest, a patriot, a soldier. He led 500 of his men in a noble stand against 8,000 Ottoman soldiers. Diakos' men were wiped out and he fell into the enemy's hands, where he was severely tortured before his death. He is the image of a Greek who gave all for love of faith and homeland.

While individuals acts of bravery and leadership are often noted, the Greek Revolution was remarkable for the bravery and fortitude displayed by the typical Greek citizen. This heroic ideal of sacrifice and service is best demonstrated through the story of the Suliotes, villagers who took refuge from Turkish authorities in the mountains of Epiros. The fiercely patriotic Suliotes bravely fought the Turks in several battles. News of their victories spread throughout the region and encouraged other villagers to revolt. The Turkish Army acted swiftly and with overwhelming force to quell the Suliote uprising.

The Suliote women were alone as their husbands battled the Turks at the front. When they learned that Turkish troops were fast approaching their village, they began to dance the "Syrtos," a patriotic Greek dance. One by one, rather than face torture or enslavement at the hands of the Turks, they committed suicide by throwing themselves and their children off Mount Zalongo. They chose to die rather than surrender their freedom.

The sacrifice of the Suliotes was repeated in the Arkadi Monastery of Crete. Hundreds of non-combatant, mainly the families of the Cretan freedom fighters, had taken refuge in the Monastery to escape Turkish reprisals. The Turkish army was informed that the Monastery was used by the Cretan freedom fighters as an arsenal for their war material, and they set out to seize it. As the Turkish troops were closing in, the priest gathered all the refugees in the cellar around him. With their consent, he set fire to the gunpowder kegs stored there, killing all but a few. The ruins of the Arkadi Monastery, like the ruins of our Alamo, still stand as a monument to liberty.

News of the Greek revolution met with widespread feelings of compassion in the United States. The Founding Fathers eagerly expressed sentiments of support for the fledgling uprising. Several American Presidents, including James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, conveyed their support for the revolution through their annual messages to Congress. William Harrison, our ninth President, expressed his belief in freedom for Greece, saying: "We must send our free will offering. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' must wave in the Aegean . . . a messenger of fraternity and friendship to Greece."

Various Members of Congress also showed a keen interest in the Greeks' struggle for autonomy. Henry Clay, who in 1825 became Secretary of State, was a champion of Greece's fight for independence. Among the most vocal was Daniel Webster from Massachusetts, who frequently roused the sympathetic interest of his colleagues and other Americans in the Greek revolution.

It should not surprise us that our Founding Fathers would express such keen support for Greek independence, for they themselves had been inspired by the ancient Greeks in their own struggle for freedom. As Thomas Jeffer-

son once said, "To the ancient Greeks . . . we are all indebted for the light which led ourselves . . . American colonists, out of gothic darkness." Our two nations share a brotherhood bonded by the common blood of democracy, birthed by Lady Liberty, and committed to the ideal that each individual deserves the right of self-determination.

We all know that the price of liberty can be very high—history is replete with the names of the millions who have sacrificed for it. Many great scholars throughout history warned that we maintain democracy only at great cost. The freedom we enjoy today is due to a large degree to the sacrifices made by men and women in the past—in Greece, in America, and all over the world.

I recount these stories because they pay homage to Greece's absolute commitment to freedom and liberty and the common bonds which we share. Unfortunately, our devotion to the principle of freedom is not shared by many people whose interests are better served by applying oppression to their own people and spreading terror elsewhere. The cowardly attack of September 11, 2001, against our great Nation backfired because these horrific acts united our country as Americans rushed to the aid of their fellow countrymen. The terrorist attacks brought out the best in America and showed the world that ordinary people like you and me will do extraordinary things when called upon.

Freedom is America's heart. It is central to our being, and from the beginning we have recognized that freedom is not just an American right. It is a God-given right to every citizen of the world. Even as we commemorate Greek Independence Day, American servicemembers are fighting to liberate the Iraqi people who have suffered for decades under Saddam Hussein's brutal regime.

We must not overlook those who are still fighting for their independence in other parts of the world, such as in the Republic of Cyprus. Turkey still illegally occupies Cyprus, as it has since its invasion in 1974. Finding a fair resolution for Cyprus will help stabilize a region marked more often by conflict than accord.

As with so many intentional issues, U.S. leadership is essential to urge Turkish and Turkish Cypriot leaders toward peace.

It is unfortunate that the Turkish Cypriot leadership has recently rejected the plan proposed by the U.N. Secretary General, aimed at reuniting the island under a government of shared power and having the united island admitted to the European Union. This is a vision worthy of our attention and full support because it will end the illegitimate division of Cyprus, improve the relations between Turkey and Greece and promote stability in the sensitive region of Eastern Mediterranean.

We must never forget that freedom must be constantly guarded. It is a noble but fragile thing that can be stolen or snuffed out if not protected. We cannot take for granted that we are endowed by our Creator with certain inalienable rights. We enjoy our freedom only because we have been willing to fight and die for it, just like our forefathers and the valiant Greeks in 1821.

Mr. Speaker, on this 182nd birthday of Greek Independence, when we celebrate the restoration of democracy to the land of its conception, we also celebrate the triumph of the human spirit and the strength of man's will.

The goals and values that the people of Greece share with the people of the United States reaffirms our common democratic heritage. This occasion also serves to remind us that we must never take for granted the right to determine our own fate.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today Greece celebrates its 182nd year of independence. I am here tonight to praise a society that represents, in a historical sense, the origins of what we call Western culture, and, in a contemporary sense, one of the staunchest defenders of Western society and values. There are many of us in Congress, on both sides of the spectrum, who are staunchly committed to preserving and strengthening the ties between Greek and American people.

In the years since it's Greek independence, Americans and Greeks have grown ever closer, bound by ties of strategic and military alliance, common values of democracy, individual freedom, human rights, and close personal friendship.

The timeless values of Greek culture have endured for centuries, indeed for millennia. Four hundred years of control by the Ottoman Empire could not overcome the Greek people's determination to be free. But, I regret to say, Mr. Speaker, to this day, the Greek people must battle against oppression. For almost 28 years now, Greece has stood firm in its determination to bring freedom and independence to the illegally occupied nation of Cyprus.

Given instability around the world and a war in Iraq, now is a good time to heal the wound in Cyprus that has poisoned the relations between Greece and Turkey for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I was so disappointed earlier this month when I learned of the breakdown in the United Nations-sponsored Cyprus peace talks in the Hague. All of the facts lead to the inescapable conclusion that the cause of the breakdown is the intransigence of the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, and his supporters in Ankara.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday 16 of my House colleagues joined me in sending a letter to President Bush urging that all official statements from the U.S. Government regarding the Cyprus issue place the blame for this negative outcome squarely where it belongs, with Mr. Denktash and Ankara. We also requested that the Bush administration redouble its efforts to persuade Turkey and Turkish-Cypriot leader to work constructively within the U.N. process and framework to achieve a negotiated settlement to end the division of Cyprus.

Due to the attitude of Mr. Denktash and Turkey, further progress on the U.N. plan now appears derailed. The office of the Secretary General's Special Advisor on Cyprus will be brought to a close in the coming weeks. The Secretary General has said that his plan is still on the table. It is apparent that continued division serves Mr. Denktash's narrow political interests—even if his position is completely contrary to the interests of the large majority of the Turkish Cypriots, who have made their views known in support of the U.N. process in massive demonstrations.

In contrast, Mr. Speaker, Cyprus President Tassos Papadopoulos has pledged to continue efforts for a Cyprus settlement that would properly serve the interests of both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

Mr. Speaker, it is my expectation, and the expectation of 16 of my colleagues who joined

me in sending the letter to President Bush, that the Bush administration will use all available political and diplomatic means to persuade Turkey to work constructively to resolve the Cyprus question. At a time when Turkey is interested in joining the EU, its lack of cooperation in the efforts to solve the Cyprus problem can only result in a setback for Turkey's EU candidacy. Ultimately, the victims of these shortsighted policies from Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership are the people of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community, who will continue to be deprived of an opportunity to share in the economic, social and other benefits of EU membership. Moreover, the Turkish rejection is a setback to peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean, a U.S. strategic objective and long-standing policy for the region.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue to work with my colleagues here in Congress to ensure that the United States government remains on the right side of this issue—because there is no gray area when it comes to this conflict.

In closing I want to congratulate the Greek people for 182 years of independence and thank them for their contributions to American life.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 182nd anniversary of Greece's modern independence, and I can think of no more fitting time to celebrate the birth place of democracy than now, when our brave men and women are overseas fighting for the very principles that the Ancient Greeks first embraced. I am proud and honored to pay tribute tonight to the more than 3 million Greek-Americans in the United States, almost 10,000 of whom reside in my congressional district.

From the books that are still taught in schools, such as Homers's Iliad and Odyssey, to the homecoming of the Olympics in Athens, Greek culture continues to influence American life today. Greek-Americans contribute to every aspect of American culture as teachers, scientists, engineers, writers, actors, and every other occupation in the United States. Greek-Americans continue to teach us about the ideals that their great grandparents first taught the world: loyalty, pride, rugged individualism and governing for the people by the people.

Greece was the world's first democracy, and now more than ever it is important to celebrate democracy at a time when Coalition forces fight to preserve it. The citizens of Iraq will soon reap the benefits of living in a democratic land, and their children will be able to grow up in a society free from tyranny. This is what we celebrate tonight on the anniversary of Greek Independence Day: the idea of living free in a society where citizens freely elect their representatives to govern them, without coercion or intimidation.

Athens was the first city to say that one person does not have the right to rule by whim without the consent of the people. Saddam Hussein is a dictator. His totalitarian regime undermines human dignity. It works against, not for, the people of Iraq. Greece was the first civilization to realize this truth, and it is for this reason that tonight we celebrate its Independence Day.

We must also never forget the exceptional relations that Greece and America enjoy. As Greece continues to be a country of stability in an otherwise turbulent Balkans region, let us always remember that Greece, one of Amer-

ica's greatest allies, has fought with the United States in every major war from World War I to the Persian Gulf, and that it remains committed to promoting the democratic ideals that we celebrate tonight.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the 182nd anniversary of Greek independence. As a member of the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues, I once again join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Greek nation and its people.

Today in the Congress of the United States we commemorate not only the independence achieved by the Greeks in 1821, but the freedom, civil liberties and self-determination sought by people everywhere.

Today is also a day to mark the long-standing special relationship between our two countries. We Americans owe a special debt of gratitude to the country upon which our democratic process is founded. Greece was the cradle of democracy, birthplace of ideals and values that shaped human history. Whenever we promote participatory democracy, public service, and equal rights, we pay testament to our shared heritage.

In the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, modern day Greece was one of the first nations to offer its support to America in the struggle against terrorism so that we could create a safer world where future generations grow up in a free and open society. And during these days of war, cherished democratic principles are more vital than ever.

In my district in Massachusetts, thousands of Greek American families will participate in political, religious and cultural festivities, expressing pride in their Greek heritage and patriotism in their American citizenship. I extend congratulations to them, to all the people of Greek heritage in the United States, and to the people of Greece on this important holiday.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the Greek people and their successful struggle for independence from Ottoman occupation that began nearly 182 years ago. Greek Independence Day has special symbolic resonance for Americans. Our forefathers founded our democratic system of government on the principles of popular representation introduced to this world by the ancient Athenians.

Our word democracy is, in fact, of Greek derivation and literally translates as people ("demo") rule ("kratos"). The ancient Greek experiment with democracy, however, was a visionary aberration that was centuries ahead of its time. Democracy did not last long in Ancient Greece as the first of empires—Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman—silenced democratic yearnings for nearly two millennia.

Although democracy temporarily disappeared, the Greeks continued to thrive and prosper. As the Roman Empire expanded in the early centuries after the birth of Christ, the Greek peoples dominated the eastern half of the Roman Empire, known as Byzantium, and it was the Greek city of Constantinople where the Roman emperor Constantine converted himself and the entire Roman Empire to Christianity.

After the fall of Rome in 476 AD, the Greek-led Byzantine Empire emerged as a potent force in the world and protectorate of Christian Orthodoxy. The Greeks remained strong and independent until the Central Asian Ottomans crushed the Byzantine armies and conquered the spiritual capital of the Byzantine world at Constantinople in 1453.

The victory of the Ottomans cast the Greek speaking peoples into more than four hundred years of occupation. But even while under the yoke of Ottoman rule, the Greeks were an impressive force. As successful and educated merchants, many thrived in the Ottoman middle class and bolstered the Ottoman economy.

Still, the Greeks were not meant to be subject peoples and they began to oppose the imperial policies of the Ottoman government. Greeks, many of whom were educated in the universities of the West, began to adopt revolutionary ideas from France, Great Britain, and the United States. The concepts of the nation-state, self-determination, and liberal democracy found their ways into the Greek villages and cities from Athens to Constantinople.

On March 25, 1821, Greek patriots from the southern tip of the Peloponnese to the northern outskirts of Macedonia finally rebuked the yoke of the Ottomans and declared the independence of the Greek people from subjugation. At first, the Hellenic fighters met with violent failure, but their just cause ignited the imaginations of their people and of scores of Western philhellenes, such as the English poet Lord Byron, who left their homelands to fight and die with the Greeks for their liberation.

The United States was never far from the minds of the revolutionary Greeks, nor was the struggle of the Greeks unnoticed by Americans. As Greek revolutionary commander Petros Mavromichalis, one of the founders of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, "It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you."

By 1833, the Greeks had secured independence and with it a place in history as the first of the subjugated peoples in Europe to overthrow their Ottoman masters.

As the Greek nation developed and grew, it emerged as a stalwart ally of the United States. The Greek people fought alongside the American and Allied forces in both of the world wars of the twentieth century. The Greeks again took up arms against their Ottoman foes in the First World War and then handed the Axis powers their first defeat in World War II when the Greek army pushed back the forces of Mussolini. Soon after, however, they would suffer through a long and painful Nazi occupation.

After World War II, Greece became an instrumental member of the NATO alliance. Greece's strategic location made it a vital buffer between the Western Democratic world and Soviet Communism.

Over the last thirty years, Greece has made major strides forward for its people. In 1974, Konstantine Karamanlis finally restored democracy to Greece, bringing representative government back to its birthplace. Greece became a member of the European Community and the powerful European Union.

Today, Greece continues to move in the right direction thanks to the enlightened leadership of Prime Minister Costas Simitis. Greece currently has the honor of holding the European Union's rotating Presidency. It is working to promote peace and stability in Europe and the Middle East during challenging times. Greece and its Foreign Minister George Papandreu continue aggressive efforts to end generations of strained relations between Tur-

key and Greece, including actively promoting a settlement on Cyprus and helping to promote Turkey's bid for EU membership. Greece understands that a democratic Turkey belonging to the EU would serve the interests of Greece, Turkey, and all of Europe.

Economically, Greece is prospering and recently became a member of the European Monetary Union. Next year, the Olympics will finally return to their birthplace in Greece where athletes and spectators from around the world will experience the warmth of Greek hospitality.

Strategically, Greece remains important, especially to the United States. It is a force of stability in the volatile Balkans where it continues to promote open markets and democracy. The Greek government is also united with the United States in its war on terrorism. Over the last year Greek law enforcement and intelligence services have worked closely with U.S. authorities to shut down the November 17th terrorist group and its terrorist allies in Greece. Greece has made major arrests and has begun prosecuting terrorist leaders for their crimes.

I cannot overstate the importance of strong ties between Greece and the United States. As an American citizen who believes firmly in the principles of democracy and as a representative of thousands of Greek-Americans that live in Central New Jersey, I rise today in humble recognition of Greek Independence Day.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in proud recognition of the 182nd anniversary of Greek Independence. This special day for Greece commemorates the end of nearly four hundred years under the rule of the Ottoman Empire and a return to its democratic roots.

The political philosophies of both the United States and Greece have been challenged by oppressive powers, and both nations have proudly defended their right to self-government. After showing a desire to be free from the Ottoman Empire in 1821, Greece endured eleven long years of war to succeed in gaining independence. American and Hellenic cultures greatly respect their tradition of independence and recognize the importance of democratic principles.

The United States and Greece have always enjoyed a reciprocal relationship in international and cultural endeavors. Hellenic principles resonate in our culture and politics, since the United States was founded on the principles of democracy developed thousands of years ago in the city-states of ancient Greece. Hellenic influence can even be seen in the architecture of our Capitol building. Our country has also had an influence on Greece since our Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution influenced their first Constitution.

On a cultural level, I am looking forward to 2004 and the homecoming of the Olympic Games to Athens. Since Greece resurrected the Olympics in 1896, they have symbolized peace and excellence for people around the world. Greece will undoubtedly serve as a gracious host of the Games, and the 25th Summer Olympics will prove again to the world how Hellenic ideals such as equality and friendship have stood the test of time and continue to flourish at a global level. Hellenic culture, whether through its development of democratic government or from its espousal of friendly competition, encourages people to

come together amicably even during the most difficult of times.

Mr. Speaker, it would be difficult to imagine a United States of America, or even the world, without the great contributions from Greece. I will continue my work in Congress to support Hellenic causes and keep the ties between our two countries strong. I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating Greece on the anniversary of its independence.

I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating this anniversary.

CELEBRATING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleague and dear friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), with whom we founded and co-chair the Hellenic Caucus here in Congress; and I rise with him today to celebrate the 182nd anniversary of Greece's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire.

As many of my colleagues may know, New York City is the home of the largest Hellenic population outside of Greece and Cyprus; and historic Queens, which I have the honor of representing, is often called Little Athens because of the large influence from Greece and Cyprus in that neighborhood.

I rise today to pay tribute along with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) to the Hellenic American community, not only in the 14th Congressional District but in the entire country, for their many contributions to America; and also I rise to honor the Federation of Hellenic Societies, which will lead the Greek Independence Day Parade in Manhattan, again in my district, that pays tribute to the Olympic spirit.

The grand marshal this year is Senator SCHUMER, who will be accompanied by the Federation president, Apostolos Tomopoulos, and officers Petros Galatoulas, Takis Vassos, Sotirios Vahaviolos, Demetrios Kachulis, Kleanthis Meimaroglou, Stylianos Manis, Elias Tsekerides, Anastasios Stasinou, George Georgopoulos, Nikos Alekgakis, Gregory Demetroulakis, Nikos Diamantides, Vasilios Petratos, Demetrius Kalamaras, George Kaloudis, Nikos Kouzilos, along with other major leaders from Astoria and Manhattan, Konstantis Lambrakis, Elena Maroulleti, Andreas Savva, John Zapantis, Bill Stathakoss who is the honorary president, and John Spyridakis and George Razis.

Democracy traces its earliest roots back to ancient Greece and the Greeks of 1821 fought for independence from Turkey; and when they fought, they truly drew inspiration in turn from the ideals and institutions of the fledgling United States as they waged their own struggle for independence.

In the year 2003, a vibrant Greek democracy serves once again as an inspiration to its neighbors and the free world.

The recent apprehension of one of the 19 members of the November 17 terror group provides reassurance that Greece deals sternly and effectively with terrorists. That is one reason that in Greece this is considered as the trial of all trials. Certainly, there is every reason to welcome the fact that the group responsible for killing many people, including four American officials and a British general, is finally being brought to justice.

This significant contribution to the prevention of terrorism and Greece's membership to the EU will provide Hellenes with even greater stature.

The Hellenic American community shares a love of freedom, liberty, and individual rights. The friendship between our two nations is based on mutual respect, a commitment to common goals, and a sharing of fundamental values. Ties of blood and kinship also unite us. The modern community of approximately 3 million Greek Americans has established a natural and enduring bridge between our two nations.

Today, we take special note of these citizens and thank them for their many contributions to our Nation's cultural, economic, and political heritage. In the coming year we look forward to the preparations for the 2004 Olympics, which will take place in their birthplace of Greece. We also look forward to progress in the reunification of Cyprus.

The EU council said, "The EU strongly supports the continuation of the Secretary General's mission of good offices and of negotiations on the basis of his proposals." They continued that "it urges all parties concerned to spare no effort toward a just, viable and functional settlement and, in particular, the Turkish-Cypriot leadership to reconsider its position."

My desire is that this Greek Independence Day be the symbol of independence for all enslaved people. Zeto e eleftheria.

□ 1915

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION FUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in the late 1980s, Congress passed a bill that established a Vaccine Injury Compensation Fund. It was supposed to be a nonadversarial fund that was to help children and their parents when they were damaged by vaccines.

We have found in the last few years that we have had a tremendous increase in the number of autistic children in America. We went from 1 in

10,000 children who are autistic to 1 in 200; and now many scientists and doctors around the world and in the United States believe it has been caused by mercury in vaccines.

There is a product in vaccines called thimerosal; and 50 percent of thimerosal, which is a preservative in vaccines, is mercury. Mercury causes damage to the neurologic system and to the brain; and yet we have been putting it in needles and then into our kids for many, many years, mercury which has a cumulative effect in the brain and does cause things like autism and other neurological disorders. Most parents do not know that.

When we established this fund in the late 1980s, there was a 3-year window when people could file if their children had been damaged by vaccines. Many parents with autistic children did not know about the fund until the 3 years had elapsed. We are trying to get that changed so these thousands and thousands of parents with autistic children have the opportunity to apply to that fund to get the kind of restitution that they need to take care of their kids.

Many parents have gone bankrupt, have lost their homes, have had to take extra mortgages to help with their problems, and the children are never going to be completely right. If Members saw the movie Rainman, Members know what I am talking about.

Mr. Speaker, each night I am coming to the floor and reading one of the thousands of letters I get from parents who have no place to turn except to the Congress.

This lady who wrote this letter is named Melinda Clark from Parma, Missouri. Here is what she writes:

"My family's journey down this road began a little over 3 years ago. The day of my son's diagnosis is permanently etched in my mind. I stood there frozen in the doctor's office almost as if time stood still, and I was instantly put on autopilot. It is still painful to go back to that time in my mind. It finally explained why my precious little boy no longer uttered my name or even looked into my eyes. Oh, how I longed to hear the words 'I love you,' but those were not going to come easily. It would take numerous hours of intense therapy to put together any sounds. With our backs against the wall, we immediately immersed ourselves into research and getting therapy treatment under way. While most kids his age enjoyed leisure time playing with toys and watching Sesame Street, my son began a time-intensive schedule of 40 hours a week of combined therapies. We started from scratch and had to first learn what exactly Nicholas knew and then work from there to fill in many gaps.

"As our research continued, I was quick to discover the use of thimerosal in many of my son's vaccines. Nicholas received his vaccines from both the county health department as well as the doctor's office. All in all, too much thimerosal was accumulated for his fragile immunity and nervous system. My investigation has been thwarted by the doctor's office from the beginning. As I began to put together pieces and find proof for my well-founded fears of mercury poisoning in my son, I requested the specific lot numbers as well as manufacturers' names for his vaccines in order to file a vaccine injury report. The doctor's office effectively stalled

me for many months before finally telling me that no specific records had been maintained. I could not believe my ears. This was their legal, not to mention ethical, obligation to their patients' safety and welfare. Without this specific information, I was never able to officially report the injury, but it is my sincere hope that through this letter my story can be told. Nothing can be done to undo the damage done to my son, but I pray that no other family will have to suffer at the hands of our ignorant use of mercury in these vaccines.

What sickens me even more is I worked in an environmental lab where we would test for this toxin in parts per billion, and no one ever mentioned to me during my son's vaccines that this toxin was being used as preservative. As an intelligent human being, if given the opportunity and knowledge of being told this chemical was contained in his vaccines, I never would have allowed this poison to be injected into my child.

Then it goes on and tells how horrible it was as she saw her child slip away from her and does not pay attention or look at her any more.

It is difficult for those who are not personally affected to understand or even acknowledge the truth. We have been trained from early on to trust in our government and follow all the guidelines set forth for vaccine safety. Like many others, I used to have that trust. Now my vision has been greatly blurred as the blame and acceptance of this issue has been set aside time and again. It is time for our country to step forward and do what is right. No other family should have to walk this stony path when it can easily be avoided by the complete removal of all mercury in all vaccines. The monetary loss of dumping these vaccines is a small price to pay. My son is now 6, and he is doing as well as anyone can expect.

Mr. Speaker, there are thousands of these children who have been damaged by mercury in vaccines, and here are a few pictures of some of these children. We need to adjust the Vaccine Injury Compensation Fund to take care of these kids. We cannot leave them and their parents high and dry. It is absolutely criminal for this Congress not to deal with this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TAX CUTS AND SPENDING PRIORITIES NEED NOT BE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, when the House considered the Republican budget last week, there was a lot of debate regarding whether the President's tax cut proposal was coming at the expense of other obligations, obligations to pay for child care, for public schools, college loans and nutrition programs that help children get a good start in life.

Lost in the argument was the fact that nearly everyone in this body is for tax cuts in some form. Our differences are about who these tax cuts go to. Who needs them and why. Tax cuts and our spending priorities need not be mutually exclusive.

But who do the tax cuts in the President's dividend tax plan go to? By and large, no matter how we look at it, they go to Americans who do not need them. Specifically, two-thirds of the benefits of the tax cut would flow to the top 5 percent of the population. That is individuals with an average income of about \$350,000 per year. The top 1 percent of people who, on average, have an average income of \$1 million, this is 1 percent of tax filers, they would receive 42 percent of the benefits; and people with incomes that exceed \$3 million would receive nearly a quarter of the tax cut benefits. The top 2 percent of tax filers would receive nearly as much from this tax cut as the bottom 90 percent of all tax filers combined.

How much is that exactly? Well, millionaires could receive up to \$90,000 in a tax cut. But if one's income is between \$40,000 and \$50,000, people who could really use a tax cut, they would receive an annual average benefit of \$84; and people with incomes between \$30,000 and \$40,000 would receive only \$42.

Mr. Speaker, I think most of us recognize those who pay more into the system will get more out of the system, but a \$42 tax cut for some and a \$90,000 tax cut for others is simply beyond all reasonable bounds of proportion and fairness, particularly in this economy when these tax cuts mean that vital services are being reduced at a time when so many families are struggling to make ends meet. \$42 will not go far for a family worrying about paying the rent or putting food on their table. At the very least, we have an obligation to do something for these families.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I offered an amendment during the Committee on the Budget markup to expand the child tax credit from \$600 to \$1,000 per child, to make it available to low-income families with children who are currently not eligible because they do not pay enough in Federal income tax to qualify for the full credit. They pay taxes, they pay payroll taxes, State taxes, local taxes, and excise taxes, but they do not pay enough in Federal income tax. My amendment would have built on the President's tax plan to help working families, while at the same time stimulating the economy.

As a matter of fact, the President's tax plan includes a proposal to increase the child tax credit to \$1,000 per child for some families. In fact, he allocated \$7.4 billion for this purpose in fiscal year 2003. But, today, 20 million children will not receive the full increase, including 10 million who will not receive any increase at all, because, as I have said, these families do not pay

enough in income taxes to have the credit count.

I want to be clear, these working families do pay taxes. They pay FICA, payroll taxes, State and local taxes, excise taxes, all of which place a far heavier burden on those with the lowest incomes. This is not an issue of income redistribution. Even taking into account the Earned Income Tax Credit, about two-thirds of low- and moderate-income families with children still face a net tax burden. They deserve to receive the full amount of this tax credit.

Over three-quarters of these children are in working families who are struggling to make ends meet. The President's proposal will also leave out about one-half of African American children and over 40 percent of Hispanic children.

My amendment would have reaffirmed President Bush's proposal to increase the child tax credit to \$1,000, but it would make the credit fully refundable so every single eligible family could benefit from it.

In addition to being the right thing to do for working families, this tax cut would stimulate our economy, which continues to flounder. Only about one-fourth of the \$300 rebate in the last tax cut were put back into the economy. The rest was saved. Giving tax cuts to families who would spend the money immediately, typically low- and middle-income families, would be the best stimulus we could give to our economy right now.

This proposal would have been offset by reducing other aspects of the President's tax plan, such as the dividends tax cut which, as I have said, would give nearly two-thirds of its benefits to the top 5 percent of the population. The top 5 percent with average incomes of \$350,000 do not need another tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, this week is being touted as a week to focus on our children. We should take this opportunity to provide relief to families who need it the most. When this body takes up the tax cut legislation next week, the least we can do is consider the working families who are the backbone of our economy.

H.R. 1413, SMALLPOX EMERGENCY PERSONNEL PROTECTION ACT

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules may meet tomorrow, March 26, 2003, to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 1413, the Smallpox Emergency Personnel Protection Act of 2003.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules up in room H-312 of the Capitol by 2 p.m. on Wednesday, March 26. Members should draft their

amendments to the bill introduced March 25 by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BARR).

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

THE WAR IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise because something has been weighing on my mind since last week, and as I have watched the pressure in the streets of America and around the world, I thought I would observe the protests that were taking place a week ago last Saturday that gathered around the Washington Monument.

I walked around for an hour and a half amongst the people, and the mood was something like I imagine Woodstock was. But as I looked at the signs and I read the profanity, I began to try to sort the people out and what they believed in, and I saw the desecrated American flags in their ranks. There were quite a number of people there.

□ 1930

Then I went up to the White House for a little while and ended up down by Pershing Park on what I call the grassy knoll. I watched probably 50,000 people come streaming by that corner in what I would call a river of discontent. As I looked at the flags and the signs and I watched the people, I saw some things that, of course, I hope was not on television, if your children are watching, but I also saw Communist flags, socialist flags.

I had made the statement a couple of weeks ago that these people were anti-American and that you would not find a single undesecrated American flag in the bunch, but I looked closely through and found about a dozen. For every undesecrated American flag, and some of them were on their way to desecration, there were at least 10 others that were already desecrated marched through. There were probably 10 Palestinian flags for each American flag undesecrated.

The people sorted out into some categories as you watched them go by. Out-and-out Communists, proud and avowed socialists, radical fundamental Islamists, the angriest of the group by my opinion, and regular liberals and pacifists. I deal pretty well with the pacifists. They have a political opinion and a right to speak, as does anyone in this country constitutionally; but when it undermines our war effort, it concerns me greatly.

And so I left that sea of discontent thinking, well, I'll come back to Congress where it will be logical and it will

be reasonable and I can deal with people who have the best interests of America in mind. We entered into a debate last Thursday night, a simple resolution to support our troops. This is the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that debate that ran on until about 3 o'clock on last Friday morning and some of the things that I heard here are the kind of things that I would have expected to hear from the people that were in the middle of the street.

For example, the gentlewoman from California: "I believed and still believe that diplomatic alternatives existed. The inspection process was working."

That debate was over.

The gentleman from Washington said:

The leadership should be ashamed of bringing this resolution to the floor. I for one will not be forced to praise the President's reckless decisions. I cannot endorse the administration's policy of unilateral military action without international sanctions. This is a war of choice.

Unilateral military action with 47 nations signed on. I could go on and on. I have marked these in the book over and over again.

If you are on the front lines in Iraq, if you have volunteered to risk your life to protect the liberties of this great Nation and you see the discontent in the streets of America and around the world of people that cannot answer the simple question, has there ever been a just war, and they will not answer that question because they know that if they do, they will have to say the Revolutionary War was not a just one by their logic and they would be kneeling to a King George.

So we have George W. Bush President and a great one, one who has laid out a vision for this country. It is a vision that is in this document, this document that hardly anyone reads, the National Security Strategy of the United States of America. I have gone through that and taken out some excerpts that I think are important that the public understand and know. This is policy that is being applied I believe today in Iraq:

We do not use our strength to press for unilateral advantage. We seek instead to create a balance of power that favors human freedom. The United States must defend liberty and justice because these principles are right and true for all people everywhere. No nation owns these aspirations and no nation is exempt from them.

People everywhere want to be able to speak freely, choose who will govern them, worship as they please, educate their children, male and female, own property and enjoy the benefits of their labor. These values of freedom are right and true for every person in every society, and the duty of protecting these values against their enemies is the common calling of freedom-loving people across the globe and across the ages.

That is our calling. It is a calling to end this war on tyranny at some point. It is a call to provide for the safety of the American people.

In conclusion, I would use these words from the President's State of the Union address January 28:

Americans are a free people who know that freedom is the right of every person and the future of every nation. The liberty we prize is not America's gift to the world; it is God's gift to humanity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ATTACK IN KASHMIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on the House floor this evening to express my deep sorrow for the victims of a brutal attack in Kashmir that began on late Sunday night in Nandimarg village, which was inhabited by 11 remaining Kashmiri Pandit families. After the massacre by gunmen dressed in Indian Army uniforms, 24 Kashmiri Pandits, including 11 women and two children, were left dead.

Mr. Speaker, the conflict in Kashmir has plagued this region for over 3 decades and has created an extremely dangerous and unstable situation for the Pandit community. There was a long history of attacks against Pandits in the 1990s, which started the mass migration of this indigenous people from the valley. As the severity of violence has increased and as the frequency of attacks has risen to a near daily basis, the mass exodus of the Pandits has perpetuated and, over time, well over 60,000 Pandits have been murdered. The Pandits as a people have faced tremendous hardship. They have been forced to leave their homes, jobs and temples in order to stay alive. They have been forced to abandon cultural practices in order to live in refugee camps. The exodus from the valley has left the Pandits as refugees in their own country, running away from persecution and extinction.

Mr. Speaker, for the Pandits who have remained in the Kashmir Valley or who planned to return, assurances were made in November by the new Kashmiri state coalition government to protect Pandits from violence. In fact, when the new government took power in Kashmir, its leaders pledged to provide welcoming conditions and the resources necessary for Pandits to safely return.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this has not been the case and both the state and federal authorities have failed to protect the Pandits. It has become clear that security lapses contributed to yesterday's Nandimarg massacre and both the state government in Jammu and Kashmir as well as the Indian Government in New Delhi must step up and meet the needs of both the nearly 8,000 Pandits living in the Kash-

mir Valley and the 200,000 that live outside of Kashmir. The Pandits in the valley cannot continue to endure the unceasing threat of violence, and the Pandits elsewhere in India must be convinced that their return to the valley will be safe.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that a combination of events will take place that will effectuate necessary protections for these people. I encourage the coalition government in Kashmir to do justice to the Pandits. Additionally, I urge President Bush to put more pressure on President Musharraf of Pakistan to stop Islamic militant infiltration into Kashmir and to end Pakistan's moral and military support to these fundamentalists responsible for the mass murder of the Pandits. Pakistan received \$50 million in military assistance from the U.S. earlier this month, is slated to receive \$25 million in the supplemental appropriations bill scheduled to come to the House floor, and in the President's fiscal year 2004 budget there is a provision that requests \$75 million to Pakistan in foreign military financing. My fear is that U.S. military assistance to Pakistan will then be turned around and used against India, particularly in Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, the President must continue to persuade Pakistan to end terrorism in Kashmir and the U.S. should not be providing military assistance to the Musharraf regime. Mr. Speaker, there are no words to express the devastation of the Nandimarg massacre and the sad history of the Kashmiri Pandits. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Pandits, I call upon the coalition government in the state of Jammu and Kashmir to actively engage in steps to protect Pandits that are still in the valley and to ensure the safe return of all Pandits that have been forced to leave for over a decade.

DENOUNCING INHUMANE TREATMENT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to denounce the creation and the broadcast of the inhumane treatment of United States prisoners of war held by the Iraqi military, photographed by the Iraqi military in violation of the Geneva Convention and broadcast worldwide by the Qatar government-owned Al Jazeera network.

For those who have been living somewhere other than in front of television the last 48 hours, Mr. Speaker, we all were witness of Iraqi forces parading five captured American soldiers, including a woman, before television cameras this past weekend. The Iraqi television footage, which was replayed

to the entire Arab world for half a day, to over a billion people by the Qatar-based and -operated Al Jazeera network, not only showed these American POWs under a state of great indignity and duress, but it also showed the bodies of at least four other soldiers, graphically and closely portrayed, two of whom appeared to have been shot in the head, raising suspicions that they had been executed after being captured.

Mr. Speaker, the Geneva Convention is quite clear and both Iraq and the United States and civilized elements of the media attain to the standards of that convention. It provides in part:

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Likewise, prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults or public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.

It is quite clear, and I cite now Human Rights Watch International, that the humiliating display of prisoners of war is a war crime. The leaders of our military who at this very hour, with tens of thousands of brave soldiers at their side, labor on behalf of liberty and on behalf of our freedoms, have made it quite clear that those who have treated American POWs, past, present and future, will be held to an account, Mr. Speaker. They will be hunted, and they will be prosecuted as war criminals.

But I rise not only in disgust over the behavior of Iraqi military personnel, which comes as no surprise to those of us who are students of the inhumanity of the regime of Saddam Hussein, but I rise also to condemn the decision by the Al Jazeera network to broadcast these materials. Also, as has been observed by military personnel in the field, the very broadcast of these materials to over a billion people in the world was a violation of the Geneva Convention. I would cite Lieutenant General John Abizaid, the deputy commander of Allied forces who said that any state-owned media or network that shows these materials is also in violation of the Geneva Convention and, quote, "will be held to account." This behavior to perform it but also to broadcast it is, in his words, absolutely unacceptable.

Today and tomorrow, Members of this body on both sides of the aisle as a part of our briefings, Mr. Speaker, in the name of the American people and on their behalf, will view these reprehensible 6 minutes which were played over and over again to over a billion people in the world. I rise today not just to offer warning to the deaf ears of an inhumane regime in Baghdad but I rise to offer a warning to the government of Qatar that is friendly to the United States, our own central command is in part located there at this hour, and say that your government-owned media should think very, very carefully about any future decisions which portray American POWs in any way that is violative of international

convention, of the Geneva Convention, or of the dignity of those brave men and women who fight on our behalf. The Iraqi soldiers are warned, but let our friends in the government of Qatar also be warned that those who violate this convention will be held to account.

THE WAR IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the President has said that bringing freedom to Iraq would not be easy and that it would not be fast. I think it is important that Americans know that we are indeed making incredible progress, but it is unrealistic to expect that after 12 weeks of digging himself in that we will be able to remove Saddam in a week.

Just yesterday, critics were questioning whether Iraqis really wanted freedom because there had been no popular uprisings against Saddam Hussein's henchmen. Well, today we have reports from our allies that in Basra, Iraqi civilians have challenged Saddam's soldiers. Clearly, the President and his advisers have a plan and it is working.

The second point I would like to make this evening is that we must remember the unsung heroes of this conflict, the military families. For every American soldier, there is a family, there is a community and an entire Nation who is praying that all will go well.

□ 1945

It is imperative that we keep them in our prayers, for too often the challenges that they face go unnoticed.

Mr. Speaker, Fort Campbell sits in my congressional district. I would like to take this time to honor the families of the soldiers from Fort Campbell, the Special Operations forces, the 101st forces. We appreciate so much these families and the sacrifice that they are making to see freedom and liberty preserved not only in our country but also for the Iraqi people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. LINDA SANCHEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WATSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to bring to the attention of the body another group of people that I would like to bring into what we are now calling the homeland heroes. These are folks whose daily lives confront them with incredible stresses and challenges far different than what their business had provided them with to begin with.

They started out ranching, and that is a difficult task in and of itself. But after generations in that particular industry and living in the same area on the border of Mexico, living in Arizona, many of the people who reside there are now living in what we can, I think, accurately describe as a war zone. Every week I have been bringing to the House the names and pictures of those people that I want to induct into this homeland heroes hall of fame, I guess is the way we will describe it.

Tonight I want to talk about Rob and Sue Krentz, who own and operate a ranch located on the far southeastern corner of Arizona, about 12 miles north of the U.S./Mexico border and 25 miles northeast of the city of Douglas. They are third-generation ranchers. This ranch has been in their family since 1907.

Rob and Susie Krentz have three children they raised on that ranch. Their two sons, Andrew and Frank, attend New Mexico State University, and their daughter, Kyle, is a high school senior.

The Krentz family story is similar in many ways to the experiences of hundreds of other ranchers in this border region. Yet to them and their children it is unique and it is personal and dreadful in the impact it has had on their lives and the future viability of their way of life as ranchers.

Just one tiny statistic that begins to tell the story of what these folks face every single day. In the month of November, 2002, in the Tucson Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol, which includes Cochise County, where this the Krentz ranch is located, the Border Patrol apprehended 23,000 border crossers.

That was in the month of November. It is anybody's guess as to how many people actually come across, but many, many people would suggest that the ratio is just about maybe one in five, and that is a very conservative estimate, that for every one person we apprehend on the border, at least five get through. Again, I think it is closer to one in ten, but I will accept even this

very, very conservative estimate, that for every one we get at the border apprehended, five go by them.

This means that in just the month of November near this ranch and over their property, when we had 23,000 apprehended, using the conservative estimate of one to five, it meant that 115,000 people cross the border illegally, that same area. We are just talking about one little chunk of the border, the Tucson Sector.

That means if we project that out over the course of a year that 1,300,000 people come across that border in that sector. I guarantee that is a conservative estimate, but let us use it. One million three hundred thousand people coming across that border and coming across the lands of the people that live there, including the Krentz family.

I had the opportunity to spend some time down there just a few weeks ago, and I can attest to the fact that on any given evening one can watch dozens and dozens of illegal aliens trespassing across the land. The Krentz family will call the Border Patrol to come and intercept them. Sometimes the Border Patrol will come; sometimes they will not.

Mr. Krentz estimates that over the past 5 years his family has suffered a loss of at least \$300,000 a year due to cut fences, stolen and damaged vehicles and farm equipment and damage to the rangeland itself. This is very, very delicate land. It is desert land. It is something that has to be conserved and protected; and when we have got 1,300,000 coming across there every year, believe me, it is not being conserved and protected. It is being destroyed.

The Krentz ranch has 1,000 head of cattle. The continual movement of people across that domain constantly disturbs the livestock, impacting their own value, and sometimes somethings happen that are even worse. In February of last year, for instance, a calf was butchered by illegal alien trespassers. Two men responsible were caught. They were tried. They were found guilty. They served a total of 51 days in jail. They were also ordered to pay \$200 in restitution to the Krentz ranch. The Krentz ranch has not seen a cent of that money; and, of course, our best guess is they will not because these people have been released. They came back into the population either up here or have returned to Mexico.

These losses that are estimated in the neighborhood of \$300,000 include damage and disease that comes into the water tanks and the waterlines on their ranch. The family and their employees cannot drink out of the water tanks any longer because of the disease that happens to be in the water on the land brought in by illegal alien trespassers and the damage done by purposeful, deliberate vandalism.

The estimated value of the water that has been lost on their property to date is \$4 million. In June of 2002, the Krentz brothers discovered two sepa-

rate instances of damaged waterlines. Illegal aliens had broken the two-inch PBC waterline in order to get drinking water. The Krentz ranch waterline runs for 40 miles and is one of the best gravity-flow waterlines in the State of Arizona. Because of these two breaks in the long pipeline, several hundred thousand gallons of precious water were wasted.

The Krentz family continually has to deal with threats, physical threats, from illegal border crossers. Recently, a family member came upon a group of 39 trespassers and was threatened by them when he asked them to turn around and get off his land. He returned home, called the Border Patrol, and they did come and apprehend them. But we both know what happens is they put them into a revolving door near the border and in a few days or in a few hours many times they are coming right back across the border.

The Krentz family members are not vigilantes. They do not try to apprehend illegal aliens by force. They do not carry arms for their own protection. They will always call the Border Patrol when they observe trespassers. They and the other ranchers are trying to follow the law and work with the Border Patrol, and all they want from their own government is to enforce the law as well as to protect them and their property, and that is what we owe them. I mean, they are only asking the minimum, protect their lives and property from people coming across that border, from this invasion.

And there are no two ways about it. That is an appropriate word to use to describe what is happening on our southern border especially. It is an invasion, and they are asking their government to protect them from that invasion.

I want to salute Rob and Susie Krentz, Phil and Carrie Krentz as homeland heroes who are bearing the brunt of an invasion of over a million illegal aliens crossing our southern border. We need to understand their plight. We have a moral obligation to do something about it.

Now for the rest of my time I would like to talk about another aspect of the issue of illegal immigration, and we are going to be doing this for the next several weeks, going to be taking this issue and breaking it down into, I think, more understandable parts. We are going to be explaining its various aspects because I will assure the Members this is one of the most complex, this is one of the most challenging aspects of domestic policy. It has ramifications that go on and on and on. They will affect every aspect of our life.

Massive immigration into this country, as I have said on many occasions, combined with a pernicious multiculturalist attitude and philosophy in this country is a cocktail mix of dangerous components. The one component we are going to talk about tonight, the one part of this picture

that we are going to focus on this evening is the issue of our national security, the threat that exists to the United States of America as a result of the fact that our borders are porous and that people can and do cross them at will.

There was a time that the United States of America could be seen as somewhat naive, and because we were protected by two oceans we felt that the world was a place of general safety for us and that we really did not have to be too concerned about borders. There was always illegal immigration into the United States. That has certainly been the case, but it never reached a level that posed a threat to the Nation's existence.

It now has reached that level, not just, as I say, because of the fact that we have far more people coming across these borders than ever before in the Nation's history and into our ports and into our airports, people who come here legally but then overstay their visas, which comprise about 40 percent of the maybe 13 to 20 million people in this country here who are here illegally, but the southern border alone, as I mentioned earlier, is a place of enormous illegal immigration. The numbers are just staggering.

What is very, very worrisome is that in the last several years there has not just been an increase in the number of Mexican nationals coming across the border, but there has been an alarming number of people who are classified as OTM. This is "other than Mexican" coming across our border, coming from all over the world. This phenomenon has been observed and has been noted by the Border Patrol, and they have talked about it. They have indicated that there is a change going on and that this is a strange situation because, all of a sudden, through that southern border and our northern border with Canada, we are seeing people come from many Middle Eastern countries, from Asian countries, many from South America, specifically from a place called the tri-border region.

Let me tell the Members about this. The tri-border region is an area that is really the borders of Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay, and there is a very large group of Muslims in that area, a very large Muslim population in that area.

□ 2000

Over the last decade or so, without much attention being paid to it, there has been an enormous increase in the number of Muslims living in South America, and even in Canada. Many of them, in the millions, live in this tri-border area. It has become a place through which now we are seeing a great number of people transiting from Middle Eastern countries into Brazil, getting Brazilian documents, then coming north into the United States through Mexico.

When we intercept them, we chalk them down as Brazilian. But we are

finding that they are not really Brazilian. For the most part, they are Middle Easterners coming from places throughout the Middle East. Brazil is a very eclectic country. It is a place where it is difficult to look at someone and say, you are from Brazil. It is not that easy. So people who are Middle Eastern can easily be characterized as Brazilian, especially if they are carrying Brazilian passports and Brazilian papers.

But we have had this enormous increase in the last couple of years, it goes off the charts, of Brazilians intercepted at the borders. It is up in the thousands.

Our Border Patrol people are saying, what is this all about? How come we are seeing so many people from this area? It is because that is the area that actually provides the funnel from the Middle East through South America up into the United States across the Mexican border.

As a matter of fact, there is a statement that I think is certainly worthy of us spending a few minutes on here. Here is the quote. It comes from the National Commission on Terrorism established in the year 2000: "The massive flows of people across the U.S. borders makes exclusion of all foreign terrorists impossible."

Now, this is not an amazing quote, not a very profound quote, but something we should pay attention to. This was a commission established to look into the issue of terrorism. What they are essentially saying is, because so many millions of people are coming across our borders illegally, that we cannot possibly hope to defend ourselves from terrorists coming into the United States.

Is that not an incredible statement, when you think of it? On the one hand, it is completely logical. It is certainly truthful, we all know that is true, because the "massive flows of people across the U.S. borders," this makes the exclusion of all foreign terrorists impossible. "Duh," as the kids say, sure that is the case.

What are we going to do about it? What kind of a challenge does this pose to us? This is 2000. This is before 9/11, remember. So, this particular statement, along with the entire commission report, as far as I know, was tossed into File 13, because no one wants to hear this. No one wants to deal with this.

No one in this body, no one in the administration, really wants to tackle this issue, because, you see, they know that if you try to stop people from coming across that border, if we actually try to defend our borders with our military, which is absolutely necessary, which any country on the face of this Earth would do in these circumstances, any sane policy would tell us that if you are going to be fighting wars halfway around the world and you are doing it today with the new kind of threat we face, that it is not just the war on the battlefields of Iraq that we

have to be worried about; it is also the United States of America, the homeland; and just creating a Department of Homeland Defense does not in fact create a defense of the homeland.

It may create the illusion of a defense by the name, but that is it. Because there is no way that that department, funded at the levels that are anticipated, could possibly deal with this one statement, "the massive flows across the United States border makes it impossible to exclude terrorists."

They could not deal with it. They need technology. We need the military. We need the military on the border. Maybe at some time in the future we will have a homeland defense agency that is so competent, so technically advanced, using the best kind of monitoring devices and cameras, and even the low-tech stuff of things called walls and fences; yes, fences. You know, we actually can employ that low-tech type of device to stop a lot of what is happening here.

But we will not even do that, and the reason is because we do not want to stop illegal immigration. That is the dirtiest little secret that passes around this place periodically: We do not wish to stop illegal immigration. That is this government's policy. It is to allow that flow, for a variety of reasons.

On one side we have a political party, the Democratic Party, that sees that flow as a source of support for their political party, that eventually those people will turn into supporters of the Democratic Party, as tradition has certainly proven, that immigrants into the United States, at least for a generation maybe or so, tend to vote Democratic. So the Democratic Party sees that as a source of support.

They also, of course, have to cater to a very strong minority group within their own party who wants open borders, who wants illegal immigration.

On our side, unfortunately, we have a problem also, because there are a lot of people who look at illegal immigration as a source of cheap labor. I certainly hear from a lot of folks who tell me all the time that they would not be able to open their business, their dry cleaning establishment, their restaurant, their hotel, unless they had illegal aliens working for them.

This is amazing. Today, in the Denver paper I was reading, flying out here from home, it talked about a job fair, a job fair held in Denver over the weekend. Something like 6,000 people attended. There were maybe 400 jobs available. Six thousand people attended, maybe 400 jobs available.

But I hear from people all the time that tell me they simply cannot hire any "American willing to do the work." I have a neighbor who has been unemployed for over a year. He was at first employed in the high-tech industry, very, very competent individual, very significant job with a very good salary. He has been unemployed. That industry, everybody knows what is happening to it. He is right now doing

data entry work and driving a limo to try to keep food on the table and a roof over their heads. I hear all the time that we do not have Americans who will do these jobs, these other jobs.

There was another article in the paper not too long ago in Denver that talked about the fact that one restaurant, the Luna Restaurant, a Mexican restaurant on 38th and about Lowell, put an ad in the paper for a \$3-an-hour waiter position. They had 600 applicants the first day for that one job. Six hundred applicants for one job at \$3 an hour. Are all 600 of those applicants illegal aliens? I do not think so.

I think there are a lot of American citizens who want those jobs. I think right now American citizens are in competition with those people coming in across the border, but in fact employers want to pay people less. That is natural. Unfortunately, many employers want to exploit their employees. We see accounts of this happening all the time. So, they want illegal immigration, they want porous borders. They do not want anybody stopping their flow, even if this means that it is something that could pose a danger to this country, and it does pose a danger to the Nation.

It is a very immediate danger, because, you see, when you cannot distinguish at the border, which no one can do, nobody has shown me a way today to distinguish between that illegal immigrant coming in who is just coming to do the job no one else wants to do, who wants to be a restaurant worker or whatever, no one can distinguish just looking at these people, of course, what they are coming for. You can't say, "that one looks like he is just looking for a job, but that one over there, they look like they might be coming to do something bad."

You cannot tell. You have to secure the borders and have everybody coming into this country legally through a process that allows us to identify them, find out what they are coming in for, how long they are going to be here and for what purpose, and find out when they leave. You need internal enforcement in the United States of our immigration laws to make this thing work.

So it is not just the border where we need to have the military, but we have to have the INS using its resources inside the country to identify people who are here illegally and remove them.

I absolutely do not want us, I am not asking for, we never have proposed, using the military for interior enforcement of law. There is a law against that. It is sometimes referred to as the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878. That is not what I am talking about.

I am talking about using the military to augment our homeland defense forces on our borders, at our ports of entry, at our coasts, until that Homeland Defense Agency is ready to take on that job itself.

We can do it. We do not have to have people strung out arm-in-arm across

5,000 miles of border. That is not what we are talking about. It would take relatively few people but people who are trained and have the technology. That is what the military offers us, training and technology, which can be employed for that purpose.

Yes, people say to me all the time, we have got this war going on in Iraq, and are you saying you would use troops on the border? I say, yes. Yes, I would use troops on the border. Because, of course, we only make life more dangerous for everybody. There is not a soul who does not think life is more dangerous for the average American as a result of us going to war in Iraq, at least at the outset of this thing.

I pray to God that our efforts in Iraq will be successful. I hope they are successful immediately. I do not want to see another person hurt or injured. I certainly do not want to see an American soldier in that situation. I want them home as quickly as possible. They are fighting a just war. We have to win it. I hope we win it soon. Then I do believe the world will be safer.

But I know this: That the threat of terrorism will increase as a result of our efforts in Iraq. Even our own government admits that. We went to a heightened state of the alert status immediately upon going to war. Everybody knows that is the case. Everybody knows it is more dangerous right now.

So, yes, I would say use troops on our border, because in fact that is our first line of defense. That is exactly where we should be employing some of our military assets.

We do not need many. We do not need hundreds of thousands of troops. I was on the border, the northern border, observing an operation that used 100 Marines to control 100 miles. That was the test, 100 Marines, 100 miles. And do you know what? When you combine their efforts with the Border Patrol and the Forest Service personnel on that border, it worked.

I saw them interdict people coming across that border on ATVs, all terrain vehicles, and people flying small planes across the border. Believe me, they would have gone unnoticed. It is the most rugged terrain you have seen up on the northern border, in this case just a few miles north of Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

We can do it. Let us extrapolate here tonight and say 100 Marines, 100 miles. You have 5,000 miles, you employ 5,000 troops. It would be more difficult than that, I recognize, but it would not be that much more difficult, and it would not take that many more troops.

If nothing else, we can train them there. Our troops have to be trained somewhere. The Marines told me that that was the best training experience they have ever had. I was told that by the Marine commander of the unit that that was the best training they had ever had, because it was real time, they were trying to stop real bad guys coming across that border, and it was the

most rugged terrain you could possibly imagine. So, if nothing else, we should be training on the border.

It could serve two purposes: The training of our troops and also the interdiction of people coming across this border illegally.

□ 2015

Let us go to some of the specific instances that we have witnessed here in the recent past. Here is an interesting one. Wadih El Hage, he was arrested in the Saguaro National Park for possession of an automatic weapon, an AK-47 rifle. He was using this AK-47 for target practice. On September 15, 1998, Wadih testified before a Federal grand jury which was investigating the bombings of the American embassies in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam. Several days later, he was charged with perjury. On October 7, he was indicted in connection with the embassy bombings. He was subsequently convicted for both offenses and is now serving a life sentence.

Now, what happened? How they got him is that he was observed and arrested after he had just come across the border; he was observed in the national park by a park ranger. He was testifying, Wadih was testifying at this trial in September and he was saying that he has never fired a weapon, he has no arms, he does not know why he was being harassed. A Border Patrol agent came across this guy's picture and he said, you know what? I remember that guy. I remember arresting him not too long ago in the Saguaro National Park. And you know what? He was practicing with an AK-47. So that testimony ended up, the testimony and evidence provided by the Border Patrol ended up with this conviction for perjury in September; and later they were able to connect this gentleman to the embassy bombings.

Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer, a 23-year-old Palestinian, 1996 arrested twice within 6 days for crossing over the Canadian border illegally. Both times turned over to the INS who released him back across the border and, of course, the revolving door, he came right back down. In 1997 he was arrested a third time coming across the border illegally, and later arrested in New York in a plot to blow up the New York subways.

This guy, talk about a lucky catch, my colleagues may remember something about him. Ahmed Rassem, December 1999, Ahmed Rassem was arrested with 1,000 pounds of explosives and four timers, the timers are right here in the picture at the bottom. He was arrested at the Olympic National Park, Washington. He chose Port Angeles because of the lack of technology and the manpower there. He was convicted of participating in a plot to blow up Los Angeles Airport on New Year's Eve, 1999. Now, these are three we got.

Remember what I said earlier that for everybody we actually find, actually interdict at the border, for every

one of them, at least five people get across. Now, let me tell my colleagues, those are folks who get across and they are the most unsophisticated and perhaps unskilled in the manners and mechanisms that could be employed to come across the border. These are folks, many of them, that are just simply looking for the jobs that are available. They get by on a ratio of 5 to 1. Can we imagine how much more, what the ratio is, I should say, for people who are a little more sophisticated in the smuggling business? How many more Ahmed Rassem got through?

We know that the Center for Immigration Studies has indicated that we have 115,000 illegal immigrants from various Middle Eastern nations who are currently residing in the United States, as many as 115,000 from Middle Eastern nations. Day after day after day we are confronted by news stories of very scary folks coming across the border, sometimes doing very scary things.

This is an interesting article. This was in the Tucson paper not too long ago. An Arizona couple has discovered a diary written in Arabic in a backpack apparently dropped on their property by an illegal alien entering the United States, reports the Sierra Vista Herald Review. According to the report, Walter Kolbe, he owns a ranch down there, was chasing some wild animals away from his home last week when he stumbled upon the backpack. Not an unusual occurrence on his property, since it is a path used routinely by illegal aliens coming from Mexico. He brought it home, but did not immediately open the backpack. After going away for a weekend, Kolbe's wife, May, looked into the backpack and discovered the diary. He says, I found it about a hundred yards from the house near a barbed wire fence. I was just going to throw it in the trash. According to Mr. KOLBE and, by the way, his brother serves in the House of Representatives here from Arizona, most of the writing was in Arabic, though there was some Spanish writing as well.

When I was down on that border in that same area, I came across a lot of material in what are called pickup sites. What these are are places where a large number of people will gather after walking into the United States illegally, they will gather, and it is near a road always, sometimes a dirt road, sometimes a paved road, and they will await transportation northward. It is all arranged, it is taken care of, because now this has turned into a very big business. And the people who used to be selective and only were involved with the importation of drugs are now importing people because it has become very lucrative. And in these pickup sites, as I say, there will be thousands of people gathered and there is trash strewn everywhere, lots and lots of backpacks, as is evidenced here, and lots of materials laying all over the ground.

Not too long ago in this same area we found a prayer rug, a rug that is used

by Muslims to conduct prayer ceremonies. It was found, by the way, at one of these pickup sites. There are all kinds of instances where we have found Arabic materials, Arabic passports, Arabic papers, accoutrements in these pickup sites.

Now, there is a road not too far from Douglas, Arizona, that is referred to by the locals in the area as the Arab Road. And when you ask them, what do you mean by that, they say, well, because the Arabs are willing to pay so much more to come into the United States, up to \$30,000 per person, that they are sometimes transported separately. They will not come in through the same pipeline as the Mexican nationals. Some of these, the high-paying folks, they will be brought across a different area, brought in a little nicer, like going first class. They pay a little more so that they can come in with a little less possibility of heat exhaustion or dropping dead in the desert from exposure because they will pay, as I say, a lot more money. But they are coming into the United States with purposes that we know are the most diabolical, to do something here that threatens our safety. They are coming across the border because it is the easiest way to get into the United States if you want to do something bad, because our borders are undefended. They are unprotected. It is incredible. Certainly it is something to go down in future history books. I just hope that those chapters will not be titled something like "The Last Days of the American Experience."

I see I am joined tonight on the floor by a friend, a member of our caucus who has been a champion, is the best way I can describe it, ever since I came to the Congress of the United States and have been pushing this issue. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) preceded me here and certainly was laboring in this vineyard before I ever got here and continues to offer his observations, which I invite him to share with us this evening.

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado for his focus on this issue, for bringing it to the attention of this Congress, for bringing it to the attention of America. He has made many trips and seen firsthand the huge problem that exists on our border, the huge danger that it poses for all of us in the United States. He has been the head of the Immigration Reform Caucus; and he is awakening, I believe, in many of us the need to take action and to do more than we have done.

We have one piece of legislation before this Congress, H.R. 277, in addition to a number of other measures, aimed at stopping or curtailing immigration. But H.R. 277 would authorize the utilization of U.S. forces on our borders. We have troops on the borders now, but they are not United States troops. Troops from Mexico frequently come to the border and have various activity and occurrences there, but they are not our troops.

The focus of the 107th Congress in large part was on homeland security. A big focus of this, the 108th Congress, is homeland security. On the Committee on Appropriations we have a subcommittee devoted to appropriations matters related to homeland security. They are going to be in charge of billions of dollars. Working with the executive branch and the other body, they will craft a budget for that Department; and I can tell my colleagues when it is voted on here on the floor, it will contain, as I said, billions upon billions of dollars.

But spending a huge sum of money in and of itself will not guarantee us homeland security. There may not be anything that can guarantee us 100 percent safety in the United States of America, but I will tell my colleagues one thing that can significantly enhance our homeland security, and that is having a troop presence on our southern border and on our northern border.

We had a discussion in the 107th Congress on an amendment for troops on the border on the defense authorization measure. It passed the House. We debated that issue. A fear was voiced that the troops might shoot someone; and, in fact, years ago, that occurred, and that has some persons upset. But if we want a lifesaver, I would submit having troops on the border will be a lifesaver. Hundreds die every year trying to cross the border. Some suffocate, a few drown, others are lost, and some just die in the hot desert sun. Troops on the border would save those lives. We need a lifesaving position, and that is having troops on our borders.

□ 2030

In World War II, prior to World War II, there was a book that received considerable attention after World War II. That was entitled "Why England Slept." America is asleep today by not positioning and having troops on our borders. They are too porous.

I was handed some information that appeared in Newsweek where the masthead of the September 11 occurrence discussed bringing operatives through the Mexican borders. He indicated that officials were concerned that the United States remains dangerously unprepared for terrorist attacks on several fronts. The easiest way for them to come in would be across our porous northern and southern borders.

If we are to get a handle on illegal immigration and if we are to prevent a situation which has millions of illegals in this country, we must start with troops on the border, and by adopting other measures of the Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus sponsored by the gentleman from Colorado and others.

We also need to discourage those from coming to this country illegally. Under the laws of a number of States, illegals have the opportunity by one way or another of getting a driver's li-

cense. My home State of Virginia this year adopted legislation to prohibit those in the country illegally from having a Virginia operator's license.

They also adopted legislation, and I was proud of this because this is a discouragement to illegals from entering the country, they adopted legislation to say that they could not get an in-state tuition rate at our community college system if they were here illegally. I would suggest that they should not even be at the community college system. However, the debate was over whether we should give someone in this country who either came across the border through no checks or overstayed their visas and were undocumented an in-state tuition rate.

What they were saying with a policy like that is if you were from the State of Maryland and you wanted to go to Northern Virginia Community College, you had to pay one rate; but if you were here illegally and you happened to be in the State of Virginia, you got a lower rate. That is the type of encouragement for illegal immigration we need to do away with in this country.

Another thing we cannot do again that we did in the past was adopt another amnesty. Millions that come across the border say, you know what, if I can make it across and not drown, if I can make it across and not die in the hot desert sun, and stay in America a few years and have an employer, I can get amnesty.

We need to send the message loud and clear, if you are here illegally, you are not going to get amnesty, not now and not in the future. If we adopt that forthright position, we will not have between 9 million and 11 million persons in this country illegally.

I will never forget a few months ago standing on the steps of the Cannon Office Building. There was a gentleman there. He had a son that was killed on September 11 at the World Trade Center. He said, if I had to pick out a fact that I think contributed a great deal to what happened to my son, it was the massive illegal immigration in the United States. He said, those 19 terrorists that were here on September 11, all illegal, they were swimming in a sea of illegal immigration. How could the officials ferret out 19 out of the millions and millions that are here that are not supposed to be in the United States of America?

He was right on the money. We need to stop illegal immigration, and we can do that by adopting some of the legislation sponsored by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDI) and others in the Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus, and we need to put troops on the border tonight.

Mr. TANCREDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. He brings up an incident I recall well, and I am glad he did bring it to our attention. It was a very emotional time when the father of some young man that was lost in the

World Trade Center did in fact say exactly that, that those people were allowed to be in the United States because they were able to swim in this sea of illegal immigration and they were undetectable.

This is why when people talk to us about immigration, and we often have people respond when we start talking about the national security issues. I have been in Mexico and have had Members of the Mexican Government say, you know, none of those people were Mexican that committed those crimes. Of course not. It is the fact that we are only as strong as our weakest link. If we cannot control our borders because we are trying to let illegal immigrants come across from Mexico who are not trying to do anything really bad to us, we cannot possibly hope to protect ourselves from those who are trying to do something bad. That is the point here. That is why we are talking about this as a national security issue.

My friend, the gentleman from Virginia, mentioned this Newsweek article. He has learned that 9-11 mastermind Khalid Sheik Mohammed told interrogators that he discussed bringing operatives through the Mexican border. They worry about these people coming across, suicide bombings at soft targets like malls, public transportation.

Another worry, of course, is that a terrorist could acquire shoulder-fired missiles and shoot them at passenger planes. Of course, any number of horrendous things could happen. Our minds could run wild on all the things that could happen in this country because we are an open and free society. We do not want to change that.

The best way to avoid having an overreaction in the United States and trying to pass laws that we worry about in terms of what we will do to civil liberties, as Members know, we get lots of mail on the PATRIOT Act, and whatever kind of legislation that may be being formulated here as an addition to the PATRIOT Act. There are concerns, and concerns I share, about overreaching government activity. But one way to avoid that, Mr. Speaker, is to protect our borders. It is to stop, to the extent humanly possible, them from getting here to begin with.

Maybe we will not be able to make it absolutely secure. No, in fact, I know we cannot. Even if we do all the things I and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) and other Members of the Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus are suggesting, we cannot make it perfect; but it is our best effort we are supposed to exert here in this Congress. That is the best we can do.

If we have something happen even after we have done it all, we can at least say we have tried everything. That is our responsibility. We cannot continue to ignore the existence of this threat to our very existence.

Other recent news, the Nation's biggest commercial nuclear power facility faces a possible terrorist threat. It just

came out. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham said Thursday, he told the Senate Committee on Armed Services that terrorists may have targeted the Palo Verde Nuclear Plant in Arizona. He said he would not go into details about intelligence reports concerning the plans that may include an attack on the plant.

The Washington Times reported Thursday that terrorists have targeted the Arizona plant, and security officials are looking for Iraqi government sleeper cells that might carry out the attack. The threat to the facility came from sensitive information indicating the plant was targeted by Middle Eastern terrorists who were not further identified.

Earlier this week on our Florida coast, a Cuban Coast Guard vessel slipped in, it was a military vessel, got into Key West without ever being detected. These things go on and on.

In Miami, U.S. authorities made a fresh and urgent call for public help yesterday to find a Saudi-born man who could pose what they termed a very, very serious threat as part of an al Qaeda plot against the United States. Stepping up their search with an appeal to the U.S. Muslim community for information, the FBI said Adnan El Shukrijumah was a friend of a man now serving prison time for plotting to blow up a Florida power plant. The agency said that this individual is not charged with a crime but is being sought for questioning, involved with al Qaeda activities.

Just a couple of days ago as Baghdad was being bombed, it was reported on Fox News and Sky News as well as Worldnet Daily that there was a search going on for six Iraqis in either northern Mexico or the U.S. Southwest. They were said to be carrying toxic materials requiring temperature control. That means they are either biological or radiological. Either way, they are ominous and dangerous. According to tips by undercover investigators, the search had been going on for 2 to 3 days on the Mexican side, and now it is starting on the United States side.

We could go on through stories like this all night long. Long after I have run out of time to deliver those stories they could be available, because they are there. When we talk about immigration and immigration reform, we have to understand the importance of this concept.

It is not just an issue of jobs; it is not just an issue of acculturation, of integration into the society, of balkanization of America. All of those things are disconcerting. It is not just an issue of American citizens who are out of work and being displaced by people coming here from foreign countries. All those things are serious issues.

It is not just the issue of the amount of drugs coming across both borders and into our ports every single day. We talk about harmful substances and dangerous substances. Certainly the

tons and tons and tons of drugs that are being brought in by illegal smugglers, by illegal aliens carrying things on their shoulders and backpacks, in those backpacks it could be 60 pounds of marijuana, sarin gas; it could be all kinds of very, very ugly things.

All of those things are serious consequences, serious threats, I should say, serious issues. But we decided to start this series of discussions tonight with this one specific one of the danger to the country posed by porous borders because of the threat of terrorism that is so real.

I hope and pray that we never have to stand on this floor and say, I told you so, I told you, unless we secure those borders, something horrible is going to happen. Somebody is going to waltz across them and do something very, very bad. Do Members know what is going to happen? Not only are we going to be rushing to the borders to try and do something, but we are going to be overreacting, probably, internally. There are going to be threats to civil liberties that will develop as a result of some incident that occurs in this country.

I hate to think about this, and I hope and pray I am absolutely wrong in this prediction, but it is certainly not out of the question to suggest that this could happen. We are told by Homeland Security Director Ridge and everybody else in positions of authority to expect such a thing, to expect an event. Well, at least if this event occurs, let us at least be able to turn to our constituents and say, we have tried everything we can do. We have committed to you, when we have asked you for a vote and you have asked us to adhere to the Constitution and uphold that Constitution, we have tried to do that. The part of the Constitution that specifically refers to the protection of life and property, we have tried to do it. That is what I want to be able to say. We cannot ensure perfect security and safety, but we can try our best. That is the least we can do is the best that we can do, and we are not anywhere near it, I am sorry to say.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today through April 11 on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. DELAURIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, March 26 and 27.

Mr. KING of Iowa, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at her own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. BLACKBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005; to the Committee on House Administration.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 26, 2003, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1380. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Walnuts Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV02-984-1 FIR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1381. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Limes Grown in Florida and Imported Limes; Termination of Marketing Order and Implementing Rules and Regulations [Docket No. FV03-911-1 FR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1382. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Onions Grown in South Texas; Revision of Rules and Regulations [Docket No. FV03-959-2 IFR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1383. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture,

transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazelnuts Grown in Oregon and Washington; Establishment of Final Free and Restricted Percentages for the 2002-2003 Marketing Year [Docket No. FV03-982-1 IFR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1384. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Reduction in Production Cap for 2003 Diversion Program [Docket No. FV03-989-3 IFR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1385. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Temporary Suspension of a Provision, and Extension of Certain Deadlines Under the Raisin Diversion Program [Docket No. FV03-989-2 FIR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1386. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for 2003 supplemental appropriations to support Department of Defense operations in Iraq and to strengthen the capabilities of our friends and allies who will share the burden of military and stabilization activities; (H. Doc. No. 108-55); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1387. A letter from the Register Liaison Officer, DOD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—TRICARE; Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); Appeals and Hearings Procedures, Formal Review (RIN: 0720-AA74) received March 19, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1388. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Home Investment Partnerships Program; Correction [Docket No. FR-4111-C-04] (RIN: 2501-AC30) received March 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1389. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the Bank's 2003 annual report for the Sub-Saharan Africa Initiative; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1390. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Mexico, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1391. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Standard Flood Insurance Policy (RIN: 3067-AD33) received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1392. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7803] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1393. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Acquisition Regulation: Affirmative Procedure Program-Acquisition of Products Containing Recovered Materials (RIN: 1991-

AB47) received March 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1394. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision to the General Safety Requirements for Biological Products [Docket No. 97N-0449] (RIN: 0910-AB51) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1395. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b); FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Shelbyville and LaVergne, Tennessee) [MM Docket No. 01-224; RM-10101] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1396. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b); FM Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Junction, Texas); [MM Docket No. 01-263; RM-10280]; (Chino Valley, Arizona) [MM Docket No. 01-264; RM-10281]; (Arkadelphia, Arkansas) [MM Docket No. 01-265; RM-10282]; (Aspermont, Texas); [MM Docket No. 01-266; RM-10283]; (Cotulla, Texas); [MM Docket No. 01-267; RM-10289] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1397. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Shafter and Buttonwillow, California) [MB Docket No. 02-58; RM-10415] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1398. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Balmorhea, Texas) [MB Docket No. 02-185; RM-10463] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1399. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendments to Parts 1, 2, 27 and 90 of the Commission's Rules to License Services in the 216-220 MHz, 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz Government Transfer Bands [WT Docket No. 02-8; RM-9267; RM-9692; RM-9797; RM-9854; RM-9882] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1400. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Snyder, Littlefield, Wolforth, and Floydada, Texas and Hobbs, New Mexico) [MM Docket No. 01-144; RM-10406; RM-10340] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1401. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Direct Investment Survey: BE-605, Transactions of U.S. Affiliate, Except a U.S. Banking Affiliate, With Foreign Parent, and BE-605 Bank, Transactions of U.S. Banking Affiliate With Foreign Parent [Docket No.

020913215-3002-01] (RIN: 0691-AA45) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1402. A letter from the Director, Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting a report pursuant to Pub. L. 105-270, The Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1403. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2002; to the Committee on Government Reform.

1404. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Kansas Regulatory Program and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan [KS-023-FOR] received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1405. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to Reclassify and Remove the Gray Wolf from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in Portions of the Conterminous United States; Establishment of Two Special Regulations for Threatened Gray Wolves (RIN: 1018-AF20) received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1406. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Western Pacific Pelagics Fisheries; Pacific Remote Island Areas; Permit and Reporting Requirements for the Pelagic Troll and Handline Fishery [Docket No. 020412086-2194-02; I.D. 010202C] (RIN:0648-AJ08) received February 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1407. A letter from the Associate Deputy Assistant Administrator, NOAA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Announcement of Funding Opportunity to Submit Proposals for the Monitoring and Event Response for Harmful Algal Blooms (MERHAB) Program FY 2004 [Docket No. 020213030-3031-02; I.D. No. 010903C] received March 19, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1408. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife; Sea Turtle Conservation Requirements [Docket No. 000320077-2302-03; I.D. 062501B] (RIN: 0648-AN62) received March 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1409. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Processors and Catcher Vessels 60 Feet Length Overall and Longer Using Pot Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 021212307-2307-01; I.D. 022403E] received March 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1410. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Western

Alaska Community Development Quota Program [Docket No. 020920220-3038-02; I.D. 090302E] (RIN: 0648-AL97) received March 19, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1411. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish Managed Under the Individual Fishing Quota Program [I.D. 020603C] received February 27, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1412. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021212306-2306-01; I.D. 020703C] received March 19, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1413. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Compliance with Inflation Adjustment Act [T.D. 03-11] (RIN: 1515-AD25) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1414. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report entitled, "Report on Enforcement of Laws: Policies Regarding the Constitutionality of Provisions and Non-Acquiescence," pursuant to Public Law 107-273; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1415. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visiting Regulations: Prior Relationship [BOP-1082-F] (RIN: 1120-AA77) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1416. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, As Amended-Waiver of the Nonimmigrant Visa Fees for Members of Observer Missions to the United Nations (RIN: 1400-AA97) received March 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1417. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Little League Baseball Incorporated, transmitting the organization's annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1084(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1418. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No.99-NM-83-AD; Amendment 39-13031; AD 2003-03-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 11, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1419. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-340-AD; Amendment 39-13030; AD 2003-03-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 11, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1420. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation,

transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-308-AD; Amendment 39-13026; AD 2003-03-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 11, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1421. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Disaster Assistance; Crisis Counseling Regular Program; Amendment to Regulation (RIN: 3067-AD32) received March 20, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1422. A letter from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, transmitting the Trust's annual management report for FY 2002, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 231n Public Law 107-90, section105; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1423. A letter from the transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada PW500 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2002-NE-45-AD; Amendment 39-13046; AD 2003-03-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1424. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Trade Benefits Under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act [RIN: 1515-AD22] (T.D. 03-12) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1425. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Entry of Certain Steel Products [T.D. 03-13] (RIN: 1515-AD15) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1426. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Trade Benefits Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act [T.D. 03-15] (RIN: 1515-AD20) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1427. A letter from the Acting Deputy Chief, Regulations & Procedures Division, TTB, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Health Claims and Other Health-Related Statements in the Labeling and Advertising of Alcohol Beverages (99R-199P) [TTB T.D.-1; Ref: ATF Notice Nos. 884, 892, and 896] (RIN: 1512-AB97) received March 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1428. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act [T.D. 03-14] (RIN: 1515-AD19) received March 18, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1429. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Charitable, etc., Contributions and Gifts (Rev. Rul. 2003-28) received February 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1430. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Appeals Industry Specialization Program Settlement Guidelines [UIL No. 0611.05.01] received February

28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1431. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Appeals Settlement Guideline Construction/Real Estate Industry—received February 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1432. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Election in Respect of Losses Attributable to a disaster (Rev. Rul. 2003-29) received February 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. MYRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 160. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1104) to prevent child abduction, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-48). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KLINE (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. McKEON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. FROST, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. KELLER, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. COLE, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. CHOCOLA):

H.R. 1412. A bill to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war or other military operation or national emergency; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. PICKERING):

H.R. 1413. A bill to provide benefits for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of a smallpox vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. HOUGHTON):

H.R. 1414. A bill to facilitate the establishment of a United Nations civilian police corps for international peace operations to maintain the rule of law and promote peace and stability in post-conflict situations; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CRANE, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 1415. A bill to implement effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COX:

H.R. 1416. A bill to make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002; to the Committee on Homeland Security (Security).

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1417. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to replace copyright arbitration royalty panels with a Copyright Royalty Judge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1418. A bill to exclude certain veterans' compensation and pension amounts from consideration as adjusted income for purposes of determining the amount of rent paid by a family for a dwelling unit assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1419. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt from income tax the gain from the sale of a business closely held by an individual who has attained age 62, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1420. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to require public availability of an accounting of all funds used, or required to be used, for response to a release of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. WELLER):

H.R. 1421. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the treatment of Indian tribal governments as State governments for purposes of issuing tax-exempt governmental bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. DUNN, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California):

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve patient access to, and utilization of, the colorectal cancer screening benefit under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 1423. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the energy credit to include investment in property which produces energy from certain renewable sources and expenditures for cool roofing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA:

H.R. 1424. A bill to extend the possession tax credit with respect to American Samoa an additional 10 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HARMAN (for herself, Mr.

WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BE-REUTER, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FORD, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 1425. A bill to provide for the expedited and increased assignment of spectrum for public safety purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for ground rent paid on land on which a qualified residence of a taxpayer is located and which is allotted or Indian-owned land; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 1427. A bill to establish the criteria and mechanisms for the designation of certain areas in the United States containing nationally important natural, historic, and cultural resources and recreational and educational opportunities that are geographically assembled and thematically related as areas that provide unique frameworks for understanding the great and diverse character of the United States and the development of communities and their surroundings as national heritage areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. KINGSTON (for himself, Mr.

FOLEY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. FROST, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. BURNS, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 1428. A bill to authorize 36 additional bankruptcy judgeships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 1429. A bill to protect tenants in public housing and housing assisted under the rental assistance program under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 who are victims from eviction by reason of criminal activity; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr.

CROWLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FROST, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 1430. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, adult child, sibling, or grandparent if the domestic partner, parent-in-law, adult child,

sibling, or grandparent has a serious health condition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1431. A bill to repeal the requirements under the United States Housing Act of 1937 for residents of public housing to engage in community service and to complete economic self-sufficiency programs; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1432. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Government of Cuba to establish cooperation between the United States and Cuba on illicit narcotics control efforts; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1433. A bill to secure the Federal voting rights of certain qualified ex-offenders who have served their sentences; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1434. A bill to permit expungement of records of certain nonviolent criminal offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to eliminate certain mandatory minimum penalties relating to crack cocaine offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SANDLIN:

H.R. 1436. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance energy conservation, research, and development and to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1437. A bill to improve the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WU:

H.R. 1438. A bill to authorize a State to temporarily extend a waiver granted with respect to the State program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WU, Mr. HONDA, Ms. ESHOO, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H. Con. Res. 111. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy for the loss of Rachel Corrie in the Palestinian village of Rafah in the Gaza Strip on March 16, 2003; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. OSE, and Mr. FLAKE):

H. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution condemning attacks on United States citizens by Palestinian terrorists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution urging all governments involved in the military action against Iraq to work to take all reasonable measures to avoid damage to the

cultural antiquities in Iraq until hostilities have ceased; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution calling on civic groups, women's groups, and others throughout the world to hold workshops, forums, and other events to speak up for world peace and reaffirm women's essential role in the peace-building process; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historical significance of the Triangle Fire and honoring its victims on the occasion of the 92nd anniversary of the tragic event; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Con. Res. 116. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withhold its assessed and voluntary contributions to the United Nations until the Charter of the United Nations is amended to ensure that a member state may not be a member of the Security Council, or serve as chair of, or in any other position of responsibility in, any organ or agency of the United Nations, unless the government of that country has been democratically elected; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. WEXLER (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States Government should reaffirm its unwavering commitment to the Taiwan Relations Act as the cornerstone of United States relations with Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. KLINE (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. McKEON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ROSS):

H. Res. 158. A resolution to express the support and commitment of the U.S. House of Representatives for the troops serving to protect and defend the United States of America by encouraging actions to extend and protect their student financial aid for postsecondary education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HINOJOSA:

H. Res. 159. A resolution expressing profound sorrow on the occasion of the death of Irma Rangel; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. OBEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. WU, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. MOORE):

H. Res. 161. A resolution recognizing the achievements of Operation Respect, the "Don't Laugh At Me" programs, and Peter Yarrow; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 162. A resolution expressing support for a National Week of Reflection and Tolerance; to the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. RANGEL introduced a bill (H.R. 1439) for the relief of Kadiatou Diallo, Laouratou Diallo, Ibrahima Diallo, Abdoul Diallo, and Mamadou Bobo Diallo; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
H.R. 20: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 25: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 36: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 40: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 100: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 119: Mr. OTTER.
H.R. 126: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KIND, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HOFFEL, and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 135: Mr. RENZI.
H.R. 140: Mr. DEMINT.
H.R. 205: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 218: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 241: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 253: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 284: Mr. BURNS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 290: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 296: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 303: Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 331: Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 333: Mr. BACA.
H.R. 339: Mr. HOBSON, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 348: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 375: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHAW, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. ENGLISH, and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 391: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.
H.R. 412: Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 428: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 440: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 442: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.
H.R. 466: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 478: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 486: Mr. RYUN of Kansas and Mr. TOOMEY.
H.R. 490: Mr. EMANUEL and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 498: Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 501: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 522: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania and Mr. COMBEST.
H.R. 525: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BACA, Mr. BALLANCE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BELL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CASE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HALL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LEACH, Ms. LEE, Mr.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATHESON, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SANDLIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. WU.

H.R. 527: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 545: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 572: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H.R. 573: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 578: Mr. FOLEY, Ms. DUNN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 588: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 591: Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 648: Mr. OTTER, Mr. NEY, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 660: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 685: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 687: Mr. FORBES, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. KELLER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 713: Mr. MOORE and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 714: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 715: Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 722: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COLE, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CHOCOLA, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 731: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FORD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 735: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 745: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 760: Mr. CARTER and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 764: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. REYES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. FROST, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 768: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GOODE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 784: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 785: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 786: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COLLINS, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 803: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 806: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 809: Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. KIRK, Ms. DELAUNO, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 813: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 815: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. DELAUNO, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 816: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 829: Mr. STARK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SABO, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 850: Mr. ISSA, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 857: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 870: Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 871: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 879: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 883: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. FORD.

H.R. 895: Mrs. JONES of Ohio and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 898: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 918: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. FORD, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 919: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. HART, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 927: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FROST, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HALL, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 934: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H.R. 936: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 941: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 953: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 973: Mr. BECERRA and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 977: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. CANNON.

H.R. 983: Ms. DUNN, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 997: Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H.R. 1029: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1043: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1050: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1056: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 1061: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1063: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1072: Mr. GINGREY.

H.R. 1093: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1095: Mr. ORTIZ and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1101: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1102: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 1105: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1114: Mr. OSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1125: Mr. COOPER and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1155: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FORD, Mr. FROST, Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 1157: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. DELAUNO, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 1165: Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1169: Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 1170: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota and Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 1173: Ms. BORDALLO and Ms. HART.

H.R. 1174: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1191: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. WU, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 1212: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1235: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 1236: Mr. FEENEY and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 1252: Mr. FLAKE and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1256: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1257: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 1263: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 1264: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 1272: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1275: Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1294: Mr. OLIVER, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. LEE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. HOFFEL, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1300: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 1304: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1305: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 1306: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1322: Ms. DELAUNO and Mr. SABO.

H.R. 1323: Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. WATERS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 1334: Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 1345: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1349: Mr. SANDERS and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1355: Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. CAPPES, Ms. LEE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FARR, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. OBEY.

H.R. 1359: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 1363: Mr. PAYNE and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 1372: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. POMBO, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 1394: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1397: Mr. SANDERS.

H.J. Res. 4: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. BOYD.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. CHOCOLA, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H. Con. Res. 50: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 57: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. RANGEL.

H. Con. Res. 91: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. LANTOS.

H. Con. Res. 103: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. WATT.

H. Con. Res. 109: Mr. BONILLA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BACA, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COLE, Mr. PEARCE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. REYES, Mr. BURNS, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. SCHROCK.

H. Res. 108: Mr. KIND and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 113: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H. Res. 127: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H. Res. 137: Mr. BACA, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. WU.

H. Res. 153: Mr. BOOZMAN and Mr. CARTER.